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NAVAL INSTRUCTION ON BONUS PAYMENT.

Following is the circular of instruction issued on Feb. 19 by Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, relative to the gratuity of \$60 which is to be paid on discharge or release from active duty:

1. An act of Congress is now awaiting the signature of the President providing a gratuity of \$60 to officers and enlisted men discharged from the Service or released from active duty since April 6, 1917. The text of the act follows:

"Sec. 1406. That all persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war who have, since April 6, 1917, resigned or been discharged under honorable conditions (or in the case of reservists, been placed on inactive duty), or who at any time hereafter (but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service) in the case of the enlisted personnel and female nurses, or within one year after the termination of the present war in the case of officers, may resign or be dis-

charged under honorable conditions (or, in the case of reservists, be placed on inactive duty), shall be paid, in addition to all other amounts due them in pursuance of law, \$60 each.

"This amount shall not be paid (1) to any person who though appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces on or prior to Nov. 11, 1918, had not reported for duty at his station on or prior to such date; or (2) to any person who has already received one month's pay under the provisions of Sec. 9 of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917; or (3) to any person who is entitled to retired pay; or (4) to the heirs or legal representatives of any person entitled to any payment under this section who has died or may die before receiving such payment. In the case of any person who has been appointed or inducted into the military or naval forces of the United States and has been or is again separated from the Service as above specified, only one payment of \$60 shall be made.

"The above amount, in the case of separation from the Service on or prior to the passage of this act, shall be paid as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and in

the case of separation from the Service after the passage of this act shall be paid at the time of such separation.

"The amounts herein provided for shall be paid out of the appropriations for 'pay of the Army' and 'pay of the Navy,' respectively, by such disbursing officers as may be designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy respectively shall make all regulations necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this section."

2. The beneficiaries of this act are: Officers and enlisted men of the regular Navy, all reservists, male and female, officers and men of the Marine Corps, and all persons in the service of the Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Lighthouse Service who have performed active duty with the Navy during the present war. No person who is entitled to retired pay on return to inactive duty shall receive this gratuity. The act of May 18, 1917, referred to affects only certain persons discharged from the Army at the discretion of the President.

3. From the date of approval of this act by the President, which will be made public by despatch, officers carrying the accounts of officers and men who resign or are discharged or released from active duty will pay the same at the time the pay account is closed provided that men given dishonorable, bad conduct or undesirable discharges will be given no gratuity. An order will be signed by the commanding officer stating that the man is entitled to receive the gratuity and directing payment. Credit will be made on the rolls as a sundry credit charging "Pay of the Navy," and payment will be made in cash. A notation of the amount of gratuity credited will be made on both the Service record and discharge or orders to inactive duty.

4. Officers and men who have been relieved from active duty, discharged or disenrolled prior to the approval of the act will present their claims for gratuity, substantiated by their discharges or orders to inactive duty, to the Disbursing Officer, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for payment. Officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard will present their claims for gratuity to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C. In case the original discharge or orders to inactive duty are lost it will be necessary to obtain a certified copy from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and a certificate from the officer by whom final settlement of pay accounts was made that no credit of this gratuity has been made by him.

5. Upon receipt by the Disbursing Officer of claims filed by men no longer in active service, the requests will be compared with the enlistment records on file in the Bureau of Navigation in order to ascertain the correctness of the claims, and the Disbursing Officer will certify that such comparison has been made and that, according to the records, the gratuity is due and remains unpaid.

6. In the event of duplication of payment by reason of failure to note payment of gratuity on enlistment record and discharge or orders to inactive duty, the officer who fails to make such notation will be held accountable.

7. No part of this gratuity will be withheld to reimburse the Government for overpayment.

Army and Marine Corps Payments.

At U.S. Marine Corps headquarters it was stated that applications for the gratuity will be made to the paymaster where final pay was issued, and in the event of that officer having been assigned elsewhere, application shall be made to the paymaster at Marine Corps headquarters. Army payments will be made through the office of the Director of Finance.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES IN A.E.F.

President Wilson having so directed, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Medal of Honor have been awarded by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force to the following officers and enlisted men for acts of gallantry at the time and places mentioned, all in 1918, as indicated in the general orders here noted:

G.O. 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Cross Awarded in the A.E.F.

Major—Albert W. Kenner, 26th Inf., at Soissons on July 22.

First Lieut.—Ross E. Weaver, Med. Res. Corps, at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Pvt.—Max S. Koss, 47th Inf., near St. Thibaut on Aug. 8-9.

Charles S. Toy, 102d M.G. Bn., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in the A.E.F.

Capt.—George S. Butcher, 111th M.G. Bn., near Verdun on Oct. 27.

First Lieut.—Harvey Conover, Air Ser., 3d Observation Group, near Consenvoye on Oct. 27.

Cleo J. Ross, Air Ser., near Brabant on Sept. 26.

Second Lieut.—Howard Hopkins von Voris, 864th Inf., near Waereghem, Belgium, on Oct. 30-31.

Sergeant—Donald R. Green, 12th Field Art., near Thiaucourt on Sept. 12.

Robert M. Ryans, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Pvt.—James W. Dordy, Jr., 104th Field Signal Bn., at Brabant-sur-Meuse on Oct. 26.

Henry Leslie Eddy, Inf., attached to the 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., at Chateau-Thierry on June 6. (The announcement is also made that so much of War Dept., G.O. 119, dated Dec. 8, 1918, awarding the D.S.C. to Leslie H. Eddy is rescinded.)

III.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Major—Lewis H. Brereton, Air Ser., Corps Observation Wing, over Thiaucourt on Sept. 12.

First Lieut.—Charles E. Wright, 93d Aero Sqdn., near Beffu on Oct. 10; also a bronze oak leaf, near Bantheville on Oct. 23.

Second Lieut.—Wilbert E. Kinsley, Air Ser., 3d Observation Group, east of Canel, Verdun sector, on Oct. 7.

William O. Lowe, U.S.M.C., 3d Observation Group, east of Canel, Oct. 7.

Sergeant—Julius I. Twiss, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

James Walsh, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Corporal—James H. Patten, 109th Inf., near Condé-on-Brie on July 17.

(So much of War Dept., G.O. 88, dated Sept. 26, 1918, as stated that a Distinguished Service Cross had been awarded to James R. Patton, corpl., Co. E, 111th Inf., was in error, and is hereby rescinded.)

Joseph J. Sullivan, 362d Inf., near Geanes on Sept. 29.

Pvt.—Ralph E. Knauff, 107th Field Art., near Mont-St. Martin on Aug. 19.

IV.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Capt.—Hamilton K. Foster, 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 22.

J. T. McNamee, M.C., captain Royal Field Art., British Army, attached to 1st Bn., 30th Gas Regt., in the Bois Colas on July 30; on Aug. 5 at St. Thibaut.

Robert K. Whitson, 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

First Lieut.—Rexie E. Gilliam, 26th Inf., at Soissons on July 18-22.

Grover C. Rippetoe, 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 18-22.

Second Lieut.—Harry Dillon, 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 18-22.

Sergeant—Eman T. Jones, 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

Corporal—Daniel J. O'Keefe, 361st Inf., near Epinonville on Sept. 27.

Pvt.—John M. Kogler, M.C., 26th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

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Edgar A. Shrader, 2d Field Batn., Signal Corps, near Berzy-le-Sec on July 18-21.

Jack R. Swain, U.S. Ambulance Service, near Beaumont on June 19.

(So much of G.O. 139, War Dept., 1918, canceling the original award of the D.S.C. to Sergt. Herman M. Sell, 306th Inf., is rescinded. The original order as published in G.O. 99, War Dept., is correct.)

V.—D.S.C. Awarded in A.E.F.

Major—Serenio E. Brett, Tank Corps, near Richecourt on Sept. 12.

Donald H. Miner, M.C., 115th Inf., at Ormont Farm on Oct. 10.

Capt.—Louis Diener, M.C., San. Detach., 112th M.G. Batn., in the Ravine de la Vaux Michieux on Oct. 26-27.

Charles Sisson, 328th Inf., in action near Cornay on Oct. 9.

First Lieut.—John W. Cousins, Inf., observer 91st Aero Sqdn., near Coufflans on Nov. 2.

Herbert W. Hall, 44th Art., Coast Art., near Thiaucourt on Sept. 27.

Delaney King, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy on Sept. 29.

William S. Landes, 113th Inf., north of Samogneux on Oct. 11-25.

Ora D. McMurry, 49th Aero Sqdn., near Romagne on Oct. 4.

Lewis C. Plush, 49th Aero Sqdn., near Romagne on Oct. 4.

Paul N. A. Rooney, Air Ser., near Ansaerville and Geronville on July 22-Sept. 26.

Howard G. Smith, 168th Inf., in the Bois-de-Romagne on Oct. 15.

Second Lieut.—Walton B. Ten Eyck, jr., 96th Aero Sqdn.

Serpts.—Benjamin T. Hatch, jr., 116th Inf., north of Samogneux on Oct. 15.

John E. Reese, 316th Engrs., at Audenarde, Belgium, on Nov. 1.

Mechanic—Russell C. Smith, 115th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 15.

Pte.—Charles E. Daniels, 116th Inf., in the Bois d'Etrayes on Oct. 27.

Albert B. Dravland, 328th Inf., near Châtel-Chéhéry on Oct. 7.

Harry J. Refroth, 316th San. Train, near Audenarde, Belgium, on Nov. 1-4.

James R. Miller, 112th M.G. Batn.

Albert L. O'Connell, 60th Art., Coast Art., near Montblainville on Oct. 4.

Allen P. Westcott, 2d Cav., near Chévières, on Oct. 21.

VI.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Lieut. Col.—George F. Rozelle, jr., 22d Inf., near Cantigny on May 28-30. (So much of War Dept. G.O. 101, dated Nov. 4, 1918, as published the award of a D.S.C. to George F. Rozelle, jr., Lieut. col., 22d Inf., is rescinded.)

First Lieut.—Charles W. Comfort, jr., M.C., 102d Inf., at Seicheprey on April 20; also a bronze oak leaf for act near Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Second Lieut.—John Q. Adams, 9th Inf., near Medeah Farm on Oct. 3.

Samuel A. Bowman, Field Art., observer 12th Aero Sqdn., near Fléville on Oct. 4.

Clair C. Roberts, 167th Inf., near Landres-es-St. Georges on Oct. 25.

Serpts.—Cola A. Gray, 102d M.G. Batn., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Frank J. Cummings, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 25.

Frank M. Holt, 120th Field Art., near St. Gilles on Aug. 4.

Solomon Petersen, 362d Inf., during the Argonne offensive on Sept. 26-29.

Raymond D. Robertson, 4th Engrs., west of Fismes on Aug. 5.

Corps.—George N. Brigham, 47th Inf., at St. Thibault on Aug. 10.

William J. Brown, 101st Field Batn., Signal Corps, at Riville on Sept. 26.

Michael Carter, 361st Inf., near Gesnes on Sept. 29.

James L. Courter, 101st Field Batn., Signal Corps, at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Francis J. Dougenek, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Wagoner—James A. Norton, 107th Ammunition Train, at Juvisy on Sept. 4.

Pte.—Harold A. Batten, 102d M.G. Batn., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Samuel M. Block, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

Will Clincy, 366th Inf., near Frapelle on Sept. 4.

Leonard L. Hoffman, 6th M.G. Batn., near Blanc Mont on Oct. 5.

John J. Madore, 47th Inf., near Bazoches on Aug. 9.

Maurice Mathey, 128th Inf., near Juvisy on Sept. 1.

Ed. Merrield, 366th Inf., near Lesseux on Sept. 4.

James H. Berry, U.S. Ambulance Service, with the French army, near Sommerance on Oct. 11.

Henry L. Signor, U.S. Ambulance Service, Sec. 647, with French army, near Sommerance on Oct. 11.

George C. Voorhees, 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near Blanc Mont and St. Etienne on Oct. 3-10.

Howard M. Wright, 361st Inf., near Gesnes on Sept. 28.

Pharmacist's Mate—George D. Witt, U.S. Navy, attached to 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne-Arnes on Oct. 5.

Frank R. Yates, U.S. Navy, attached to 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near Etienne on Oct. 4.

VII.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in the A.E.F.

Serpt.—Warren R. Gammell, U.S. Ambulance Service, north-west of Sommes-Py on Oct. 8.

Corpl.—James P. Clark, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy on Sept. 29.

VIII.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Capt.—George W. Hamilton, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Bois-de-Belleau on June 6.

George F. McGinnis, 103d Sanitary Train, at Fismette on Aug. 9-10.

William Mack, 305th Inf., on the Vesle river, near Bazoches on Sept. 2.

First Lieut.—John R. D. Cleland, 28th Inf., near Soissons on July 21.

Philip H. Hurley, Inf., U.S.E., attached to 6th Regt., U.S. M.C., in the Bois de Belleau on June 6.

Joseph B. Mudge, 6th Inf., at Frapelle on Aug. 17.

James H. Platt, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., near the Bois de Belleau on June 6.

Richard G. White, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Second Lieut.—John C. Boggs, 2d M.G. Batn., near Soissons on July 21.

Leonard Cox, 305th Inf., on the Vesle river near Bazoches on Sept. 2.

Edgar Kirk, 2d M.G. Batn., near Soissons on July 19.

Henry W. Neil, 15th M.G. Batn., at Frapelle on Aug. 19.

Serpts.—Josiah Daniels, 16th Infantry, south of Soissons on July 18.

Lockern Hupman, 6th Inf., at Frapelle on Aug. 17.

Swan Johnson, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Anthony A. Lewis, 2d M.G. Batn., near Soissons on July 22.

Anthony Scanlan, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 21.

Dona A. Treaskus, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Tony N. Trimble, 1st Regt. Engrs., near Soissons on July 20.

Corpls.—Albert E. Beeby, 4th M.G. Batn., near Vierzay on July 19.

Walter W. Branson, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

Angus J. Gillis, 1st Engrs., near Soissons on July 20.

Charles Howard, 6th Inf., at Frapelle on Aug. 17.

George R. Mitchell, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 2.

William F. Robinson, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Walter P. Steele, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Wagoners—Origines P. Biemuelier, 103d Sanitary Train, near Fismes on Aug. 10-11.

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Candy Headquarters

Harry E. Roach, 103d Sanitary Train, near Fismes on Aug. 10-11.

Pte.—James R. Brown, 103d Sanitary Train, near Fismes on Aug. 10-11.

Robert J. Fitzgerald, U.S.A.S., with the French army, near Soissons on Sept. 3.

Albert W. Fritz, 16th Inf., south of Soissons on Sept. 13.

Harry J. Harbison, 26th Inf., west of Berzy-le-Sec on July 20.

Ernest G. Lord, 15th M.G. Batn., at Frapelle on Aug. 17.

William McLoughlin, 3d M.G. Batn., near Berzy-le-Sec on July 21.

Harman A. Naiman, M.C., 28th Inf., near Soissons on July 18-20.

Alfred W. Page, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18-23.

Charles Phillips, 4th M.G. Batn., near Vierzay on July 18-19.

Fred G. Soucy, 16th Inf., south of Soissons on July 18.

Clarence L. Stewart, 7th M.G. Batn., at Chateau-Thierry on May 31-June 4.

Cecil O. Wilder, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.

IX.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.

Capt.—Willis E. Comfort, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 18.

Second Lieut.—James C. Andes, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 1.

Serpts.—Claude E. Cherry, 11th M.G. Batn., near St. Thibault on Aug. 7.

Garrett Edwards, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

Wallace Green, 6th Inf., at Frapelle on Aug. 17.

Jerry Sullivan, 16th Inf., south of Soissons on July 18.

Corpls.—Ernest Bickford, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

Lawrence E. Thompson, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 19.

Pte.—William B. Dollard, 1st Engrs., near Soissons on July 20.

Cornelius C. Fredericks, 6th Inf., near Frapelle on Aug. 17.

Burnwell C. Jackson, 16th Engrs., near Soissons on July 19.

Carter R. Koon, 1st Engrs., south of Soissons on July 20.

Ambers Sapp, 6th Inf., near Frapelle on Aug. 17.

D.S. MEDALS FOR ALLIED OFFICERS.

The War Department announces that by direction of the President, Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding general of the American Expeditionary Force, awarded "on or about" Dec. 20, 1918, the Distinguished Service Medal to each of the following officers of the Allied armies for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services rendered to the American Expeditionary Force and to the cause in which the United States has been engaged:

British Army.

Gen. Sir Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., commanding the 2d Army.

Gen. the Hon. Sir Julian Hedworth George Byng, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., commanding the 3d Army.

Gen. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the 4th Army.

Gen. Sir William Riddell Birdwood, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C. M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., commanding the 5th Army.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Sinclair Horns, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the 1st Army.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding Canadian Corps.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Herbert Alexander Lawrence, K.C.B., Chief of Staff.

French Army.

Major Gen. Noel Marie Joseph Edouard de Curières de Castelnau, commanding the group of the armies of the East.

Major Gen. Louis Felix Marie Francois Franchet d'Esperey, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies of the Orient.

Major Gen. Marie Emile Payolle, commanding the group of Armies of Reserve.

Major Gen. Paul Andre Marie Maistre, commanding the group of Armies of the Center.

Major Gen. Marie Eugene Debeney, commanding the 1st Army.

Major Gen. Auguste Edouard Hirschauer, commanding the 2d Army.

Major Gen. Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud, commanding the 4th Army.

Major Gen. Jean Marie Joseph Degoutie, commanding the group of the Armies of Flanders.

Major Gen. Antoine Philippe Thomas Joseph Baucheron de Boissoudy, commanding the French Army of Belgium.

(Continued on page 916.)

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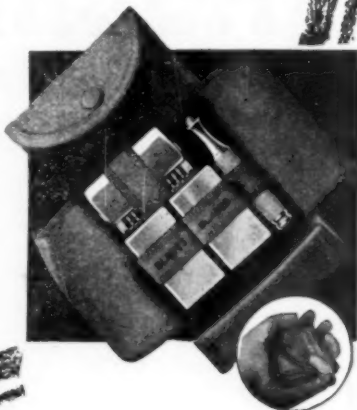
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TRADE MARK FACE



D.S. Medals for Allied Officers—Continued from page 915.
Major Gen. Charles Marie Emmanuel Mangin, commanding the 10th Army.
Major Gen. Augustin Gregoire Arthur Gérard, commanding the 8th Army.
Major Gen. Henri Mathieu Berthelot, commanding the French forces in the Orient.
Major Gen. Mario Louis Adolphe Guillaumat, commanding the 5th Army.
Major Georges Louis Humbert, commanding the 3d Army.
Major Gen. Maxime Weygand, chief of staff to Marshal Foch.
Major Gen. Edouard Alphonse Leon Buat, chief of staff to Marshal Petain.

Royal Italian Army.
His Royal Highness Duke of Aosta, commanding the 3d Army.
Lieut. Gen. Pietro Badoglio, sub-chief of staff.
Major Gen. Scipione Scipioni, third chief of staff.
Belgian Army.
Lieut. Gen. J. B. A. Jacques.
Lieut. Gen. L. H. Ruquoy, commanding 3d Corps.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

The report of the educational service of the Reconstruction Division of the Surgeon General's Office for the month of December, 1918, shows the following: The work has grown in volume because of the return of overseas wounded. During December there were 12,249 registrations in various branches of educational work in twenty-three of the hospitals offering the work. Of these, 3,917 were for handicraft work to be done in the wards by men not yet able to go to the curative workshops. Five hundred and sixty-nine registered for academic study in their wards. Shop and trade courses had a registration of 2,010; commercial subjects a registration of 1,117; and agriculture a registration of 564. Recreational courses were popular, 1,633 having enrolled.

The types of cases showing the greatest number of

enrolments for educational work were: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 1,610; orthopedic, 1,098; cardio-vascular, 635; amputation, 496; diseases and wounds, 323; injury to nervous system, 308; eye, ear, nose and throat, 306; functional neurosis, 283; insanity, 112; other general medical cases, 467; other general surgical cases, 212; convalescents, 315. Reports from tuberculosis hospitals show large numbers of patients assigned light curative work outdoors. No special type of work seems to predominate in cardio-vascular cases or orthopedic cases.

The more important subjects, as shown by enrolment, offered by the educational service of the Medical Department of the Army, include: Ward work—Handicrafts: Basketry, 524; knitting, 314; knotting, 307; toy making, 272; bead work, 161; lettering, 125; weaving, 107; carpentry, 104; carving, 101; block printing, 92; rug making, 82; rake knitting, 81; whittling, 71; string work, 55. Ward work—Academic: Reading, 76; English, 73; penmanship, 67; drawing and drafting, 61; music, 61; arithmetic, 56. Shop and School—General: Penmanship, 541; arithmetic, 514; English, 404; reading, 345. Shopwork and Trades: Auto mechanics, 304; auto repairing, 289; drafting, 260; woodworking, 170; electric work, 163; telegraphy, 151; bench woodworking, 142; rough carpentry, 84; drawing, 69; sign painting, 65. Commercial subjects: Typewriting, 527; book-keeping, 224; shorthand, 121; business courses, 100. Agricultural courses: Road grading, etc., 202; farm, 114; greenhouse, 96; ward gardening, 52.

PRE-WAR STATUS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

Brig. Gen. Charles I. Martin, U.S.A., formerly commanding officer of the 70th Infantry Brigade of the 35th Division, told the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 20 that the National Guard of Kansas, and of all other states that he observed, was equipped and ready for active duty as quickly and efficiently as any other troops in the United States. General Martin, who is The Adjutant General of the state of Kansas, appeared before the Senate Committee to urge the adoption by the Senate of the Reed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill which provides for the return of the National Guard units to their pre-war status upon being discharged from the Army. Senator Reed questioned General Martin in detail concerning the mobilization, training and fighting qualities of the National Guard troops during the war, in an effort to determine whether it would be advisable for the Government to make provisions for the retaining of Militia organizations in their pre-war status. To all of these questions, the General stated that the Guardsmen more than met the expectation of the country in preparing for war and in actual fighting. This, he said, was true at the time of the trouble with Mexico as well as in the summer of 1917, when the order was given to mobilize the troops for induction into the Federal service. He said that the Reed amendment, if adopted, would do much to place the National Guard on the same basis which it held before federalization; it was his belief that a large percentage of the men upon discharge from the Army would wish to return to the National Guard organizations after a short time had elapsed.

During the hearing, General Martin was questioned concerning his removal from the command of the 70th Infantry Brigade on Sept. 22, 1918, four days previous to the opening of the battle of the Argonne. He stated, in reply to questions of Senator Reed, that he had received orders to report to the commanding officer of the Service of Supply with no foreknowledge of any shortcomings or failures on his part. He was succeeded in command by the senior colonel of his brigade, Col. Kirby Walker, U.S. Cav. General Martin said that he had not intended to go into the case of his removal before the Senate Committee, but since it was brought up he would be willing to make a statement. He said:

"I feel that not only myself but many other officers were very unjustly treated. I think that in such a war as we were engaged in, when such big things are at stake, individuals do not count much, but I feel that individuals have a right to have a board make a careful inquiry into the facts of the case and determine whether the act of one individual is right or not. In my case, the divisional commander who made the recommendation had seen me only five times, and it was not possible for him to form an opinion in that time as to whether I was an able commander or not."

General Martin declared he hoped that the entire record of his case will be carefully investigated, and remarked that he would like to make a full statement at the proper time concerning the treatment accorded him.

FORMER GUARDSMAN DEFENDS REGULARS.

In view of statements made by some of the officers returning from France alleging discrimination of Regular Army officers against National Guard officers, it is interesting to get a viewpoint on the other side from so experienced an officer as Col. Elmore F. Austin, who was in command of the 57th Artillery Regiment, U.S.A., in France and who for many years served in the National Guard of New York and was among its best known officers. Colonel Austin in conversation with a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said: "I was associated with Regular officers right along and I never found the slightest discrimination against National Guard officers. It looks to me as though some fellows who deserved to be 'canned' got 'canned.' Every officer, whether Regular or National Guard, got just one chance. If he made good he received proper credit. If not, he got no opportunity for a second mistake. This applied to all officers, whether Regular, National Guard or National Army."

Colonel Austin expressed great admiration of the work of the S.O.S. He also came through Brest on his return to the United States, in the middle of December, when conditions were supposed, from certain newspaper statements, to be at their worst, but found them to be very good; they would stand favorable comparison with other camps. Colonel Austin is an officer not afraid to express an opinion, and is not sparing of criticism when needed. He first joined the old 71st N.G.N.Y. as a private in 1887, and worked his way up to colonel of the 8th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; later he served as brigadier general and Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y. He has also served as a brigadier engineer and has a record of being an exceptionally efficient officer. He served with the 71st in the Cuban campaign in 1898. Colonel Austin while in command of the 57th Coast Artillery in France participated in the battles of St. Mihiel and Argonne woods. In the former battle he was gassed, but refused to retire for medical attention. The only ill effects were a heavy cough which lasted about two months and then disappeared.



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RECRUITING IN THE ARMY AGAIN.

The bill providing for the resumption of enlistment in the Regular Army (the text of which is given elsewhere in this issue) becomes a law and during the past week many officers have been given assignments for recruiting duty, a service that has been quiescent in the Army since Aug. 10, 1918. Moreover, in spite of the fact that the House of Representatives struck out on a point of order the provision in the Army Appropriation bill that would give the Army a temporary force of approximately 538,000 officers and enlisted men, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 25 reported their approval of this provision so that there is still a fighting chance that the provision will become effective.

According to this legislative provision of the Army Appropriation bill for 1920 "there shall be raised and organized . . . a force sufficient to maintain an aggregate commissioned and enlisted strength of 28,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men . . . the additional forces herein authorized [shall be raised] by voluntary enlistments for a period of one year." This legislation, granted it becomes military law, revives the three questions of voluntary service in the Army, the re-establishment of the Recruiting Service, and, even more sharply, the query as to whether the country's return to the volunteer system will not force upon the War Department a more serious consideration of the universal military training system than it has as yet elected to devote to that problem.

Our last experience with recruiting is so recent that we can legitimately compare that experience with the one before us with a view to showing what a hard row the officers and the men of the Recruiting Service will have before them in what appears to be an impossible task, the recruiting of 509,909 men. On April 1, 1917, the strength of the Army in the United States and foreign possessions was 190,000. On the declaration of a state of war on April 6, 1917, the War Department issued a request that each state in the Union contribute a certain quota of volunteer enlistments for the Regular Army, the total being 183,898 men. Under the stimulus of war and the increase in the pay of enlisted men from \$15 to \$30 a month in the lowest grade the total number of recruits gained for the Army from April 1 to Nov. 26, 1917, was 262,150. The War Department announced in December, 1917, that owing to the imminence of the second draft recruiting in the Regular Army would not be permitted after Dec. 14. The result of this announcement was that on Dec. 13 the number of enlistments ran up to 14,291, the record for a day's enlistments in the Army and a perfect illustration of how far we could come from, in the boast of the pacifists and "little Army" men, "raising a million men between sunrise and sunset." Until Aug. 10, 1918, however, it was possible for men under and over the draft ages to enlist in the Regular Army, but on that date recruiting was suspended in both the Army and the Navy owing to the passage of the Man-Power act increasing the age limits of the draft. The last report we had on enlistments in the Regular Army proper was issued on March 7, 1918, when it was stated that the total number of recruits gained by the voluntary system in the eleven months since the United States entered the war was 386,094.

As we have pointed out this number of recruits was gained through the stimulus of war, an increase of pay,

and the fact that the operation of the Selective Service law and the Man-Power act sent many men into the Regular Army in the commendable belief that they would then bear the much-prized appellation of "Regulars," and that they would be better looked after by the trained officers of the Regular Army than under commanders less experienced in caring for troops. As against those conditions, every one of them a very great aid to recruiting, the Service is now faced with an even larger task and all these favorable conditions turned against them. The nation is weary of war; it is desirous that its young men shall come back to civil life rather than to continue as soldiers. Under such handicaps the prospect put up to the Recruiting Service of the Army of raising 114,000 more men for the temporary force than they were able to in the first eleven months of the war comes as near to representing the impossible as any task the Army was ever asked to carry through.

While many of our national war experiences during the period of hostilities completely upset all beliefs as to how the country would act toward conscription, food-saving, loan subscriptions, etc., we do not think we are far astray in stating that the War Department has the most considerable task of its career in any such attempt as this of raising 509,909 men and one that would appear to be hopeless, save for one thing. This is that the experience will probably convince Mr. Baker that if the United States is to have an Army of the size the General Staff has proposed there remains only the adoption of the system of universal military training as the beginning toward such an Army. Once we have the training it is not likely that the country would balk at universal military service. But until we begin with the adoption of universal training, at least, the prospect of having an Army of half a million men seems one of those things of which dreams are made. We have only one fact to go on as a basis for estimating the possibilities of raising any such force, and that by comparison. Up to Feb. 15 the number of officers in the Army who made application for commissions in the Regular Army was 9,026. This is practically one-third of the number of officers needed for the temporary force. In the same proportion about 169,969 men would volunteer for the new forces, leaving our Recruiting Service the task of getting 325,000 men to round out the proposed Army strength.

THE FUTURE OF THE SUBMARINE.

The question of the future of the submarine is already agitating a considerable portion of the Allied interests represented in Paris, and the matter is likely to come before the Peace Conference. From frequent references to this question in the public press it is evident that three principal points will receive the most serious consideration. The first is what disposition is to be made of the enemy undersea craft, a large number of which have been surrendered. A large number remain in Germany. The second point, and one in which the United States is vitally concerned, is with regard to the prohibition of submarine construction, not only in Germany but throughout the world. Some of the Allies have advocated this procedure, apparently without full consideration of the logic of the situation. And yet, any argument that may be advanced toward prohibiting the construction of submarines is equally valid with regard to construction of other implements of war. The oft-repeated contention that submarines are used illegitimately applies, it would seem, with equal force to the use of a great many weapons of war. The third point, and one which would appear to give a peculiar advantage to maritime powers that are geographically isolated, like Great Britain and Japan, proposes the destruction of all existing submarines, whether they belong to the Central Powers, the Allies, or to neutrals. This is a far-reaching proposal, for not only does it affect a nation like the United States with thousands of miles of seacoast to defend, but it involves practically all of the small neutral nations which have failed of adequate representation at the peace conference.

It certainly is not apparent that the second or the third proposition is either logical or practicable. If war is to be done away with, the destruction of war implements may have a reasonable basis; but after analyzing the facts there appears to be little if any reason for singling out one implement of warfare, unless it be for the reason that it has proved itself to be the most efficient. Destruction will not solve the problem. Germany has shown very little that is admirable, yet she has conclusively shown that submarines can be built with remarkable ease and rapidity. Also it is to be noted that six months after the outbreak of war the belligerents put large numbers of submarines into action. Common sense and a proper regard for security counsel hesitation on the part of the United States in accepting the idea of a destructive program. While our maritime interests are looming large and safety of the seas of itself is attractive, it will not do to overlook the fact that as a defensive arm for our long coast lines the submarine is of great importance and must be considered in any program of coast defense. And the nation, committed to a policy of defense and abhorring aggression, will not be deceived by any argument which would abolish so important a defensive instrument as the submarine.

VOLUNTARY RECRUITING FOR ARMY BEGINS.

As an evidence that an active campaign for voluntary recruiting in the Army is under way, we note that 115

officers of the Army were detailed on general recruiting service on Feb. 21. They have been assigned to cities in various parts of the United States where recruiting offices will be established. The names of the officers detailed appear under our Army head in this issue, together with the name of the city to which each is assigned.

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION.

The regular weekly interview with Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, having been deferred because of a holiday, the War Department made public on Feb. 22 the usual statistical review of the progress of demobilization, showing that a total of 74,313 officers have either resigned or been discharged from the Army to date, while 1,164,518 men have been released. Orders issued up to Feb. 20 provide for the demobilization of approximately 1,530,000 additional men, 240,000 of whom are those returned from overseas. The table of discharges per week showed that on the basis of early returns from the camps fewer men were released during the week ending Feb. 22 than in any week since Nov. 23. The discharged totaled 23,003, against 68,000 the preceding week and 195,000 the record week Dec. 14. The table showed that the 240,000 men listed as returned from overseas did not include 15,000 commissioned officers, but did include 57,500 classed as sick and wounded. Draft dodgers are being classified by the Department of Justice and the Provost Marshal General's Office to separate those who apparently violated the law accidentally from those who were wilful in their attempt to evade service. The former cases will be dismissed, while the latter will be prosecuted without regard to the fact that hostilities have ceased.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE BUTTON.

The "honorable discharge" emblem to be issued by the War Department will be a bronze lapel button somewhat similar to the G.A.R. button. It is the intention of the Government to distribute the button free of charge to all entitled to it. The buttons will be manufactured only by concerns chosen by the Government, which will furnish the dies for their manufacture and purchase the buttons, thus obviating any possible variance from the approved pattern in design, color or material. Of appropriate and artistic design, the button is the result of a competition among American artists and sculptors, conducted by the Commission of Fine Arts of which Charles Moore is chairman, and the following are members: Herbert Adams, J. Alden Weir, Charles A. Platt, William Mitchell Kendall, John Russell Pope, James L. Greenleaf and Col. C. S. Ridley is secretary. Fifteen designs were submitted by the commission for final selection by the Chief of Staff.

GOOD REPORT FROM ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

The War Department on Feb. 20 authorized publication of the following cable message from General Pershing regarding condition of our Army of Occupation in Germany: "No overcrowding of soldiers in quarters. Large proportion of American soldiers quartered in public buildings. Practically every soldier provided with suitable bedding. No soldiers billeted in kitchens of inhabitants; in only few cases are soldiers billeted in living rooms. At present only about ten per cent. unprovided with mess halls. Ample lounging and recreation rooms, ample warm clothing. Army of Occupation comfortable as troops can be under circumstances at this time of year. Conditions constantly improving; it is not believed as much attention has been given to health, comfort and pleasure of soldiers. Above from report of Inspector General, 3d Army."

NAVY ENLISTMENTS SHOW STEADY GAIN.

Lieut. Comdr. Emory Winship, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy Recruiting Bureau, Navy Department, in his report of Feb. 20 of first enlistments for the week ending that day, shows a grand total of the four divisions of 1,518. This is a steady gain. In consequence of a slight falling off of the previous week's enlistment total division inspectors have been requested to exert a greater effort toward reaching their quotas. The Eastern Division continues to hold up to the mark, with the Central Division a poor second. The Southern and Western Divisions are practically at a standstill, the former with 167, the latter with 121 enlistments for the week. The average age of the new recruits is about nineteen years and the class of recruits is pronounced about the best the nation affords, many of them having high school training.

SAVING IN CLOTHING REPAIRS.

An estimated saving of \$30,528,218 on shoe, hat and clothing repairs in camps and cantonments of the United States, from April 1, 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918, is shown by a summary of all such repairs, prepared by the Statistical Division in the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. The total cost of the repair work was \$7,103,440 and the estimated value of the articles made serviceable \$37,632,158. In view of the fact that the total value of the repaired articles when new was \$53,960,163, the saving to the United States by the newly established Reclamation Service was more than fifty per cent.

U.S. NAVY COMMISSIONERS BACK FROM GERMANY.

Officers of the U.S. Navy who served on the Allied Naval Commission sent into Germany shortly after the armistice have recently reported to the Navy Department. The commission was entrusted with the duty of seeing how far the terms of the armistice were being carried out in Germany. Its members were quartered aboard H.M.S. Hercules, stationed at Kiel, and operated from that base. The commission spent three weeks in Germany inspecting naval bases, and then submitted its report to the Peace Commission. The U.S. Navy officers who were members of the commission were: Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson, Capt. S. F. Smith, Comdr. H. F. Leary and W. G. Child, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Ruble, U.S.N. Flying Corps officers attached to the commission were Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Hunsaker, H. P. LeClair, C. P. Mason, Ensign R. Emerson. The submarine officer was Comdr. E. S. Land. The chief of Great Britain's commissioners was Vice Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning; for France, Rear Admiral M. P. A. Grasset; Italy, Lieut. Comdr. T. Gulli; Japan, Capt. R. Nakamura.

SWINDLING SOLDIERS' RELATIVES.

The War Department has issued a notice asking the co-operation of the public in suppressing a contemptible swindle that is being practised with the next of kin of soldiers as victims. The latest trick of these swindlers is to telegraph the relatives and friends of soldiers in the name of some soldier for funds with which to "come home." The War Department notice continues: "It is perfectly obvious that no discharged soldier needs to telegraph to his kin for funds for travel. When discharged he is paid off with ample allowance for travel expenses to his home, and this fact should itself warn relatives that telegrams requesting funds should be investigated. There is ordinarily no reason why a soldier should ask to have his mail sent in care of General Delivery. The Post Office authorities and the Department of Justice will assist the War Department in an effort to arrest these swindlers."

EMERGENCY PAY SYSTEM FOR A.E.F.

The following is an extract of a cablegram from the War Department to General Pershing, under date of Feb. 19: "In all cases of enlisted men whose current pay for pay on discharge is being withheld by reason of absence or incompleteness of records of service, supplementary service records and pay cards will be prepared on the strength of personal affidavits made by the enlisted men as to the date of last payment and condition of their accounts with respect to pay, allotments and other charges. This affidavit will be sworn to by the soldier and will contain his statement that he subscribes thereto with full knowledge that any falsification contained therein makes him liable to prosecution for fraudulent claims."

SPECIAL WORK AT U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

In taking up his duties as Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy Capt. Archibald H. Scales stressed the development of the post-graduate work as the special feature of the course opening in June. He said he had no special changes in methods in view, but would strive "to keep the Academy up to its high standards and those of the naval service." The new Superintendent knows the Academy intimately, not only as a graduate, but because on two occasions he served as instructor in the department of mathematics and mechanics and also for two years he was in command of the ships of the station. Captain Scales, recently recommended for promotion to temporary rear admiral, will take that rank on April 1.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION WANTED.

The Secretary of War has directed, the War Department News Bureau announces, that a bulletin be published to the Army to provide that "officers and other persons who have served in or with the Army during the war and who are in possession of historical information of value for use in connection with the history of the war are authorized and invited to communicate such information direct by mail or otherwise to the Chief of the Historical Branch, Army War College, Washington, D.C., such material to be considered as having been furnished to the War Department unconditionally, to be used as desired and not to be returned unless request is made to do so."

OUR WAR DEAD TOTAL 107,444.

Death during the war in the American Expeditionary Force and among the troops in the United States totaled 107,444, according to figures prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff and made public on Feb. 24. The figures for the A.E.F. are up to Feb. 16, 1919, and for the United States from April 1, 1917, to Feb. 14, 1919. The death statistics in table form show:

	A.E.F.	U.S.	Total
Total	72,951	34,493	107,444
Disease	20,829	32,737	53,566
Battle	48,768	48,768
Other	3,354	1,756	5,110

SIBERIA AND CHINA BADGE SUGGESTED.

"In due time, a campaign badge will probably be issued for service with the Expeditionary Force now in Siberia," writes a correspondent. "When this time comes, it is to be hoped that the list of those entitled to the badge will include such officers and enlisted men as have served with the China Expedition for the past few years. The service has been of a like nature, and it would seem, might well be marked by bestowal of the same badge."

APPOINTMENT OF ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Approximately 1,500 Army field clerks are to be appointed by The Adjutant General to replace enlisted men comprising the personnel detachments at camp headquarters in this country. They will be engaged in clerical work in connection with demobilization of the Army. The War Department announced on Feb. 20 that commutation of quarters amounting to \$384 a year is allowed these field clerks, who have a military status and are officers of the military Service although not commissioned officers.

MR. BAKER REPLIES TO GENERAL ANSELL.

Issues Letter on Courts-Martial.

By way of reply to the letter written to Chairman Burnett, of the House Judiciary Committee, by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., Acting Judge Advocate General, which was made public on Feb. 19 (as noted in our issue of Feb. 22, page 900), Secretary of War Baker made a brief statement on the following day and gave to the press a copy of a long letter he wrote to the President on May 1, 1918, concerning four cases of courts-martial in the A.E.F., each of which involved the imposition of the death penalty. In giving out the letter for publication Secretary Baker said:

"I wish you would say that when my attention was drawn to General Ansell's testimony I declined to make any comment on it at all, or to say anything about the impropriety which General Ansell refers to in his own letter, and that the only thing I did was to authorize the issuance of this letter (the letter to the President, May 1, 1918, regarding four death sentences) in order that the authoritative action of the department, on which the President's action was based, might be made known to the public. All court-martial cases which require the action of the President—that is, those that involve dismissal from the Service, and capital punishment—come to me as a matter of course."

The cases discussed by Secretary Baker in his letter are those of Privates Cook and Sebastian D. Sebastian, Co. G, 16th Inf., which he puts in one class, and Privates Stanley G. Fishback and Olen Ledoyen, whose unit is not given specifically and whose offenses and trials are discussed as a separate class from the first-named offenders. Privates Cook and Sebastian were both found, on separate nights, standing in a front line trench at night in a proper military position with their rifles beside them on the parapet of the trench within easy reach of their hands. In each case the corporal making his rounds of the trenches found Privates Cook and Sebastian with their heads wrapped in their ponchos and resting on their arms as if asleep. In each case the corporal took the rifle of the man away, substituting his own, and telling the other sentry on duty "to shake the soldier and tell him to report to the corporal for his gun." Mr. Baker states that while it seems to him entirely likely that both men were asleep, in neither case did the corporal or the fellow-sentry swear positively that the accused man was asleep. On examining the testimony Mr. Baker found that the two privates had, on the nights previous to those on which the alleged offenses were committed, been on "gas sentry duty" and were on "double sentry duty" when found apparently asleep. Mr. Baker states that "the divisional commander, the commander-in-chief, General Pershing, the Chief of Staff, General March, and the Judge Advocate General concur in recommending the execution of the penalties imposed"; but he points out that the J.A.G. "limits his concurrence to the technical statement that the proceedings in the cases are regular, and expressing regret that a more adequate conduct of the defense of the several men concerned was not provided." It was because the Secretary of War had found himself "reaching an entirely different conclusion, and disagreeing with the entire and authoritative military opinion in case" that he set before the President the reasons which moved him in the matter.

Reasons for Reviewing Cases.

The "reasons" begin with a review of the cases of Privates Cook and Sebastian, a summary of which we have just given, and the statement that the accusations were laid under the 86th Article of War, which provides the death penalty "or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct" for any sentry found sleeping upon his post in time of war. He also states, after giving the ages of the soldiers (they were both about twenty years old) that they had had no previous military experience and that each of "the commanding officers of the soldiers who forwarded the charges and recommended trials by general courts-martial added to his endorsement as extenuating circumstances the youth and failure of the soldiers to take the necessary rest when off duty on the first occupation of trenches." After giving a picture of conditions on that front Mr. Baker writes: "I am quite aware of the gravity of this offense, and of the fact that the safety of others, perhaps the safety of an army and of a cause, may depend upon such disciplinary enforcement of this regulation as will prevent soldiers from sleeping on sentry duty; and yet I cannot believe that youths of so little military experience, placed for the first time under circumstances so exhausting, can be held to deserve the death penalty, nor can I believe that discipline of the death sentence ought to be imposed in cases which do not involve a bad heart, or so flagrant a disregard of the welfare of others, and of the obligation of a soldier as to be evidence of conscious disloyalty."

Mr. Baker draws from the language used by the reviewing judge advocate in both cases the inference that there was a feeling on the part of the judge advocate "that while these particular cases might not be deemed on their merits to justify the death sentence, nevertheless as a disciplinary example such action would be justified. I am not, of course, suggesting that any of the military officers who have reviewed these cases would be willing to sacrifice the lives of these soldiers even though innocent; but I do think that if these cases stood alone no one of the reviewing officers would have recommended the execution of these sentences; their recommendations being, in my judgment, soldierly and in accordance with the traditions of their profession, and based upon a very earnest desire on their part to save the safety of their commands, and the lives of other soldiers; but, nevertheless, to some extent influenced by the value to the discipline of the Army of the examples which their execution would afford."

He thereupon recommended to the President that the young men be pardoned and transmitted an order accomplishing this purpose which if it met with the approval of the President, could be published and read by every soldier in France and "would be a challenge to the performance of duty, quite as stimulating as any disciplinary terror proceeding from the execution of these sentences. In the meantime, public opinion in this country would, I believe, with practical unanimity approve such action."

In the cases of Privates Fishback and Ledoyen the charges are substantially identical in that each is accused under the 64th Article of War of having "willfully disobeyed a lawful command of his superior officer." Both these men, in broad daylight in the theater of war, at a place back of the actual line, were directed to bring their equipment and fall in for drill. Each refused on the ground that he had drilled extensively the day before, that he had gotten cold and that he

had not recovered from the effects of that exposure. The lieutenant in command of them warned them that the penalty of disobedience was death, but both persisted in their refusal. Both pleaded guilty at the trial. Mr. Baker, in reviewing these cases, says that "it is perfectly obvious that this order ought to have been obeyed. . . . It seems to me inconceivable that such obstinate refusal on so trivial a matter could have been made with any consciousness that the death penalty was the alternative. Nevertheless the disobedience was wilful, undisciplined and inexcusable, and it ought to have been punished with a suitable punishment."

After quoting the reviewing of these cases by the Judge Advocate General Mr. Baker points out that in a memorandum submitted by the J.A.G. to the Chief of Staff a wide diversity of sentences in cases similar to the four under discussion is noted and continued: "In other words, the Judge Advocate General reviewing generally the state of discipline in the Army in France, and the steps taken to enforce it, reaches the conclusion that up to the time of the trial of these cases the offenses of which these soldiers were convicted had been regarded as quite minor in their gravity. The Chief of Staff in commenting upon this memorandum of the Judge Advocate General is able from his own recollection to add that the wilful disobedience cases lately tried in France did not occur in the actual theater of war, making at least that much of a distinction. But the case still remains one in which suddenly a new and severe attitude is taken without the record disclosing that any special order had been made notifying soldiers that the requirements of discipline would call upon courts-martial thereafter to resort to extreme penalties to restore discipline."

Mr. Baker, after stating the details of the youth and inexperience of Privates Ledoyen and Fishback, continues: "By a very extraordinary coincidence this record discloses the fact that these two soldiers were members of a company commanded by Capt. D. A. Henckes. It is from the captain of his company that the soldier most immediately learns discipline and obedience. The captain sets the example, and inculcates the principles upon which the soldier is built. Now, this particular Captain Henckes, although for many years an officer in the Regular Army, was himself so undisciplined and disloyal that when he was ordered to France with his command, he sought to resign because he did not want to fight the Germans. Born in this country, and for twenty years an officer in its Army, under sworn obligation to defend the United States against all her enemies, domestic and foreign, he still sought to resign; and when the resignation was not accepted, and he went to France, the commander-in-chief was obliged to return him to this country because of his improper attitude toward the military service, and his country's cause in this war. He was thereupon court-martialed, and is now serving a sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary for his lack of loyalty and lack of discipline."

"I confess I do not see how any soldiers in his company could have been expected to learn the proper attitude toward the military service from such a commander. I do not suggest that the shortcomings of Captain Henckes be made an excuse for their disobedience, but these mere youths can hardly be put to death under these circumstances, and I, therefore, recommend that the sentence in each case be commuted to one involving penal servitude under circumstances which will enable them by confinement in the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth to acquire under better conditions a wholesome attitude toward the duty of a soldier. Orders accompanying this letter are drawn for your approval which will carry out the recommendation here made. In view of the fact that both Fishback and Ledoyen had been previously guilty of minor offenses as disclosed by the record the penalty suggestion is three years confinement."

WAR LOSSES OF U.S. ARMY.

We are informed that the tabulation of casualties among organizations of the American Expeditionary Force given out by the War Department on Feb. 1 may need considerable revision, as the figures in some cases do not represent complete totals. The War Department could only give out the figures that were sent from France, and corrections or changes may appear when the lists are finally completed and checked up. According to information we have received there has been criticism in the A.E.F. as to the manner of handling the casualty lists in France. Methods, it is reported, have been antiquated and faulty, and this explains why casualties by the thousand or more are still coming in almost daily nearly four months after the fighting ceased, and are not complete even at this writing. An officer of long experience, in speaking of this matter said:

"The inefficiency displayed in recording the casualties of the troops in France and elsewhere on the fighting front in Europe is amazing and inexcusable. Why was not common sense used so as to permit the personnel adjutant of each division to forward direct to Washington his casualty lists, in addition to forwarding them to a central station? By forwarding a duplicate list direct to Washington the War Department would have had early first-hand information, instead of waiting for the old, laborious custom of waiting for information through the channel. The records of the The Adjutant General's Office would have been more complete, and the relatives of officers and soldiers would have had earlier notification of casualties. They would have been saved untold anxiety and in some instances sorrow at receiving wrong information."

"The personnel adjutant of each division should also have been empowered to notify relatives of men on the casualty list direct, of a particular casualty that was serious. Think of the time this would have saved, and lastly, think of how much more correct the information would have been in many cases. Instead of a common sense system, the casualties had all to be sent to a central station, and the latter, having to handle such a multiplicity of records, was naturally delayed in its work, and I can also say got so beautifully mixed up that many of its records were worthless or could not be cabled when wanted. It was this condition of affairs that has caused the great delay in the publication of casualty lists, and the system is condemned by Regular, National Guard and other officers who know the facts. There are some divisions that will have to add several thousand casualties to their lists. Some casualties are not yet reported where men were killed months previously, and the division records showed the man was dead and buried, and had his place of burial recorded. Likewise men have been reported dead who are very much alive. With a division personnel adjutant sending duplicate copies of his own casualty lists direct to Wash-

ington these serious discrepancies would have been avoided."

GEN. TRAUB REPLIES TO GOV. ALLEN.

35th Division Commander Before Rules Committee.

Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., who was in command of the 35th Division during the Argonne operation, appeared before the House Rules Committee on Feb. 20 to reply to criticisms made by Governor Henry J. Allen against the officers in command of the 35th Division that their staff preparations for the Argonne battle were incomplete and that the lives of many of the men in the division were sacrificed by lack of artillery support; and also that owing to a faulty barrage fire many men of the division were killed by our own guns. Governor Allen, who was up at the front as a Y.M.C.A. worker, charged that the supply of horses was insufficient for the artillery and the supply service; that there were not airplanes sufficient to protect our lines; and that there was delay in bringing in wounded men for the reason that the supply of stretchers was altogether insufficient. General Traub made a long and spirited defense of the work of the division that was made more dramatic by the fact that his voice was still weak and husky from his having been gassed five times in France and also from the fact that, now and again in his excitement, he rose from his chair and reenacted scenes from the battle. He was in the witness chair about four hours.

"The main criticism as I understand it is that the losses of my division were unusually high," said General Traub. "In my opinion, they were very low, and I cannot understand, considering the strength of the positions they had taken, how they were so low. In five days and five nights," he continued, "my division advanced against three of the finest Boche divisions in the entire Hun army for a distance of twelve and one-half kilometers, taking positions that had baffled the French for four years and which they had pronounced impregnable. We took more than 1,000 prisoners, twenty-four pieces of artillery, eighty-five machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, and much other war material. They advanced in the most exposed sector of the entire battlefield against artillery fire concentrated upon them from the surrounding crests, almost perfect observation posts, and did it at a loss of life that, under circumstances of the battle, were marvelously low."

In reply to the charge that in spite of the fact that General Traub knew on Oct. 28 that the armistice would be signed "because officers were bloodthirsty, men were nevertheless sent into battle and uselessly slaughtered," General Traub said: "Do they say that? I don't know anything about it, and can say only that it did not apply to the 35th Division. Some rumors regarding the armistice reached us, but at the same time we understood that it might not be signed, and were taking no chances. We had to go ahead, preparing for the greater drive that was to take place, believing that if the armistice were not signed we would thoroughly whip the Germans." General Traub praised the American soldiers, exhausting his vocabulary in saying they were "marvelous, the most wonderful soldiers in the world, loyal, uncompaining, ready to do anything for the cause of America and to defeat the Boche."

The presence of Governor Allen at the front was then taken up, for while admitting that if Governor Allen "said he was on the battlefield, he was there," General Traub stated that "if he was there, or if any of the Y.M.C.A. workers were at the front they were there against orders. They had been sent back in order that no details of our plans might become known." He had to give a detailed explanation of the military reasons for this action. He told how the Y.M.C.A. workers unconsciously revealed military plans and said he had ordered Allen and his assistants to the rear before the St. Mihiel fight "with instructions that they were to stay there until sent for." Then this interchange took place: "But Governor Allen told us that he was on the battlefield, and that he saw men mowed down from the fire of low-flying German planes, that we did not have planes to fight them off, and that the wounded lay there for days without help," interrupted Representative Campbell.

"If Governor Allen said he was on the battlefield, then I can only say he must have been there," replied General Traub. "But officially none of the Y.M.C.A. workers had any place at the front."

"Governor Allen said he saw wounded men shot from airplanes," said Representative Pou.

"If he said that, then he saw it," replied General Traub. "There is no doubt about that."

Airplanes at the Argonne.

"It is claimed that Germany was supreme in her command of the air at the battle of Argonne," said Representative Garrett, of Tennessee. "What about that?"

"You must realize what that battlefield was," said General Traub. "You cannot have planes enough to protect your battlefield at all times. There is no power on God's earth that can protect one against an individual plane. They fly high, perhaps out of sight in the fog or above the clouds, and then swoop down in a few minutes, fire, observe, and then swoop back again. All we can do is to report that there is a plane, ask for protection, and our planes go out and do exactly what the German plane has done."

"Can the criticism properly be made and be sustained that the German dominated the air at all times?" asked Representative Pou.

"No, sir," replied General Traub. "At times whole squadrons would be flying over. It all depended upon what the higher command thought as to the movements and need for airplanes."

"Then you found no culpable negligence in a shortage of airplanes?" asked Representative Harrison, of Mississippi.

"No," said General Traub.

The Artillery Barrage.

Replying to a question by Mr. Pou as to the claim that American soldiers were killed by fire from their own artillery barrage, General Traub said:

"On Sept. 29 we were making an advance toward the German lines, and were on a ridge, being protected by a barrage fire. I was in that movement. While we were on the ridge it became apparent that the barrage range was short. I sent word back to have the barrage range increased. Before that order was carried into effect there were about a half a dozen shells from our side that burst among our men on the ridge." General Traub added that he ought not to go into that question

further, because, he said, the artillery firing the barrage was not American artillery, but was in command of the French artillery assigned to aid the Americans. The committee did not press the point.

In reference to the division's losses, General Traub recalled General Grant's attack on Cold Harbor in the Civil War. "General Grant lost 10,000 men and accomplished nothing," he said. He described how the Germans wasted 300 shells in a vain effort to hit him when he was moving along the front lines. In day-time during the Argonne battle, General Traub said, one might look over the battlefield and hardly see a soldier because they were hidden in the ground to escape the fire of the Germans. The Boche never hesitated to waste hundreds of shells on a single individual," he declared. "He knew his business and did it well."

Treatment of Wounded.

As to the treatment of casualties he stated: "In the A.E.F. the wounded and sick received the first and highest consideration. During this battle the wounded could not be moved except at night. To attempt to move them would have meant the loss of stretcher bearers as well as the wounded, for the Boche respected nothing. The wounded were collected as best we could in the day-time in the woods, and as soon as dark set in we all went there and took them out. Seven thousand wounded, some from adjoining divisions, passed through our station where the cases are generally inspected and sent to certain hospitals in the rear. It was plain common sense that with the station being shelled and with the number of cases passing through this one small place, all could not be tried out there, so at my direction every truck—ration, ammunition, or what not—was impressed into the service of getting the wounded back."

"There were not enough ambulances in the corps to handle all the cases. There was but one main road. No organization in the world handles all the problems that arise in a battle. The best that could be done was done." Referring to a shortage of stretchers, General Traub said the shortage could not be questioned, but, he added, "there were not enough in the whole American Expeditionary Force for the 7,000 cases at one point in a short time."

General Traub admitted that he had removed from command two brigadier generals, former National Guard officers, and that he did it for the good of the Service. He said that the order for the removal of the officers had been issued many days before the Argonne battle. He said that three Regular Army colonels and one Regular Army brigadier general had been removed at the same time the National Guard brigadier general had been removed. "I did it in the interest of victory," he declared.

General Traub summed up his opinion of the whole matter in these words: "What the American public ought to be doing is singing psalms to the American soldier, who brought the Boche power to the dust, and there is no question but that the American soldier did it. It was wonderful work, marvelously well done by the wonderful men our country sent over there. It was a most stupendous task, and one that our country was not prepared for. The way it was handled by General Pershing and his staff will be the marvel of all future time. Surely, it was a marvelous piece of work, marvelously well done by all concerned."

General Traub Before Senate Committee.

On Feb. 22 General Traub appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in this same matter and practically repeated his testimony of two days before. He declared that Governor Allen's figures, presented to show shortages of equipment in the 35th Division in the Argonne fighting, were based in some instances on reports of the situation at the close of the battle. Not a single round fired by American artillery fell short, causing casualties in American forces, he said. Replying to questions from members of the committee as to the equipment with which the 35th Division entered the Argonne battle, the General said his troops had a complete supply of artillery and "all the necessities to overcome any obstacles whatever."

Allen Says He Quoted Traub's Officers.

When shown General Traub's testimony, Governor Allen said in Topeka, Kas., on Feb. 21, that his (Allen's) entire presentation of the facts concerning the 35th Division in the Argonne battle was drawn from the testimony of General Traub's own officers and men. His statements regarding the shortage of horses, clothing and ambulances, he said, "came from Colonel Peck, a Regular Army officer who was inspector general of the corps to which the 35th belonged." The report about the artillery barrage falling short "was the report of Captain Truman, a Regular Army officer, whose duty it was to keep the post commanders informed as to the progress of the battle on the front line." He added: "The report that our casualties were much heavier than General Traub in his impromptu statement says they were was given by Capt. Harry R. Huffman, who had charge of the casualty clearing station and whose duty it was to count the wounded as they went through. In addition to these official reports from officers of the three activities of the 35th Division affected by my statement, I filed statements from two colonels of General Traub's Infantry battalions, several captains and lieutenants, and more than forty non-commissioned officers and men."

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS, U.S.A.

The Secretary of War, under date of Washington, Feb. 14, 1919, directs that the following instructions be issued concerning temporary promotions:

CIRCULAR NO. 79, FEB. 14, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Temporary Promotions.

Promotions for the period of the emergency within the United States and its possessions will hereafter be made in accordance with the following principles:

1. Promotions will be made to give rank appropriate to command in the case of line officers, or to actual employment in the case of staff officers.

2. This relaxation of the rule with regard to promotion does not invite a departure from the principle hitherto established that promotion cannot be made merely as a reward for past service, however meritorious. The rule is relaxed only to permit the Army which remains undemobilized to be treated as a living organization, with such promotions as would be normal in times of peace to vacancies existing or as they may arise.

3. Each branch of the line and each staff corps and department will be considered as a whole within the United States and its possessions in computing vacancies.

4. Computation of vacancies will be made by the Chief of the Personnel Branch of the General Staff, and when, in his opinion, the normal process of discharge within the next thirty days will not materially change conditions, he will notify the commanding officers or chiefs of staff corps or departments concerned of the number of vacancies and ask for

recommendations for promotion. No recommendations will be submitted until asked for.

5. Vacancies in the line will be computed on the basis of the tactical organizations in existence in the United States.

6. Vacancies in staff corps and departments will be computed on the Tables of Organization in force on Nov. 11, 1918, scaled down to the degree of demobilization of that staff department. In the case of staff corps or departments which have no Organization Tables, the computation will be based upon the actual strength as of November 11, 1918.

7. No officer will be recommended for promotion unless the duty upon which he is engaged or to which he is to be assigned is commensurate with the advanced grade recommended, and unless there is no officer of appropriate rank reasonably available for assignment to the duty in question. The officer making the recommendation for promotion will certify that these conditions are fulfilled.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

THE UNIFORM, DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY.

In order better to regulate the proper wearing of uniforms and decorations by officers and men of the Army, and to improve the discipline and military courtesy of officers and men in the Service the following new instructions have been issued by the War Department:

CIRCULAR 85, FEB. 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Wearing of the Uniform—Discipline and Military Courtesy.

The following instructions relative to the wearing of the uniform, disciplinary measures pertaining thereto, and military courtesy are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Regulations.—The regulations governing the uniform of the United States Army, and its wear, are as prescribed in Special Regulations Nos. 41 and 42, War Department, 1917, as changed. Generally speaking, these regulations will be strictly interpreted, but it is recognized that, in a large measure, the present laxness in conforming to the regulations has grown up as a result of the original unpreparedness of the United States in the matter of supply of clothing and equipment at the outbreak of the war. It is neither the policy nor the desire of the War Department to work a hardship, either on persons severing their relations with the military Service or those who have signified their intention to remain, by requiring abandonment of necessary articles of clothing or equipment which were purchased in good faith in a time of urgent necessity. This principle will necessarily bring about a recognition of certain departures from the strict letter of the regulations; but, on the other hand, it does not condone many of the violations of regulations which are practiced at present.

2. Exceptions.—The following exceptions to the Uniform Regulations are authorized for the present:

a. Many officers returning from abroad are wearing uniform coats, apparently made in England or by English tailors, which are cut in a manner similar to the English tunic, generally with a long skirt, either with or without a slit in the back, or with large bellows pockets, especially lower pockets. Officers being discharged or soon to be discharged will not be required to discard these coats, provided the variations in cut are not so exaggerated as to cause the uniform actually to be confused with that of the British or some other foreign army. Those officers who intend to remain in the Service will not be required to discard these coats until such time as they can be reasonably expected to do so, without causing them undue financial hardship.

b. Officers wearing brass buttons on their uniform coats will, if they have signified their intention to remain in the Service, be required to replace them with the uniform bronzed buttons. Officers soon to be discharged will not be required to make this change.

c. The wearing of breeches made of a different colored cloth or cloth of different material from the coat will for the present be authorized, provided these breeches are not of such an exaggerated color or cut as to present an incongruous appearance.

d. The matter of overcoats, boots and shoes and leggins, presents many difficulties. So many different types have been worn, and their wear apparently permitted, that it is considered unwise, at this time, to require more than a nominal conformity with existing regulations. The question of the necessity of rapid procurement has affected these articles of the uniform more perhaps than any others. Provided the officer presents a creditable appearance and his uniform is easily recognizable as that of a commissioned officer of the United States Army, he will not be required to discard articles which will require immediate replacement. Any overcoat which has been worn and apparently authorized in any organization may be worn by those soon to be discharged. This includes overcoats with fur collars, leather coats, short mackin coats, trench coats, etc. Officers' leggins or boots will be of leather. Enlisted men will not be permitted to wear leather leggins or boots.

e. The overseas cap, the divisional, Army Corps or Field Army insignia worn on the left sleeve just below the shoulder, and the spiral cloth puttee (this latter for enlisted men only) are authorized for troops returning from overseas for demobilization or discharge. This includes casuals, and sick or wounded officers and enlisted men alike. For officers and men who are to remain in the Service and who are assigned to active duty in this country, these articles are not authorized and will not be permitted except that the spiral puttee may be authorized for field service. In general, the rule that officers and men should conform to the uniforms of the organization of which they are a part will be applied.

f. The Sam Browne or Liberty belt is not authorized in this country and will not be worn. This belt is the distinguishing mark of the commissioned officer abroad but there is no necessity for its introduction into the United States.

3. Decorations.—The prescribed wound and service chevrons, and special individual decorations such as the medal of honor, distinguished service cross and medal, and the appropriate ribbon sections are a part of the uniform. Special individual decorations from foreign governments, such as the French Croix de Guerre or similar decorations from other foreign governments are authorized. These decorations will be worn as prescribed in Special Regulations No. 41, War Department, 1918. The French shoulder cord known as the fourragere is, however, a part of the French uniform and only two American organizations are authorized to wear it, namely, Sanitary Section 646 and the 103d Aero Squadron. Citations are not sufficient, special authorization for the fourragere must come from the French Government. Such decorations as gold and silver stars on the sleeves, unauthorized campaign ribbons, gold chevrons presumed to denote that the wearer has been a prisoner of war, or denoting any service other than prescribed for such chevrons, are not authorized and will not be permitted.

4. Discipline.—The question of laxity in dress, the wearing of dirty, soiled or torn uniforms, combinations of uniform and civilian clothing, unbuttoned coats or overcoats, etc., is for officers and men still in the Service entirely a question of discipline and will be treated as such.

For discharged officers and men the matter of discipline is beyond the control of the military authorities. It is not possible, nor is it intended that the military authorities should prevent the wearing by discharged officers and men of uniforms which do not conform to specifications. The present law prevents the wearing of the uniform for discharged enlisted men except on route from the place of discharge to their home, which journey may take place within, or may consume, three months from the date of discharge. The uniform must be returned to the Government within four months of the date of discharge. For discharged officers the law is the same, except that the uniforms, being the property of the officers, are not required to be returned, and the officers may also wear them on occasions of ceremony. There is, however, a bill before Congress to allow discharged officers and men to retain and wear their uniforms indefinitely. In view of the fact that this bill is clearly the result of public opinion and will probably be enacted into law, it is thought best to consider it as already in force in so far as it allows

officers and enlisted men to retain and wear their uniforms for the time being. [See article on another page on "Retention of the Uniforms."—Editor.]

5. The red chevrons.—The red chevron was adopted in order to distinguish discharged enlisted men from those still in the Service. The fact that it is, perhaps, being used in some cases by enlisted men still in the Service as a means of deceiving the military authorities is not sufficient cause to warrant its removal. These cases are subject to disciplinary action, and military commanders have the power to make this particular breach of regulations highly unprofitable for the offenders. Discharged men seem to be willing and ready to wear the chevron, even when necessary to purchase it from civilian arms. It is not considered advisable to attempt to obtain legislation rendering discharged men in uniform subject to military discipline. The red chevron, while admittedly not a universal panacea, is the only practical plan so far suggested to maintain the distinctive character of the uniform when worn by soldiers as distinguished from ex-soldiers.

6. Protection of the uniform.—The impersonation of officers and the wearing of uniforms by those not entitled to do so is a question in most cases for the civil authorities to handle. These cases should be prosecuted by the civil authorities under the provisions of Sec. 123, Act of Congress, June 3, 1916 (Pub. 16, W.D., 1916). This act provides for its violation a penalty upon conviction of not to exceed \$300 fine or six months' imprisonment or both.

7. Military Courtesy.—Commanding officers should take proper disciplinary action to insure that the rules of military courtesy are carefully observed by all officers and men alike connected with the Service. This cannot be forced upon discharged officers and men who do not desire to be governed by these rules.

By order of the Secretary of War:
 PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.
 Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The time appears appropriate for discussion of all things bearing upon our future military policy. Thus far most of us only know what our present General Staff desires in the way of a future Regular Army and in looking over the bill as placed before our legislative body, the thing that first impresses one is how an army of 500,000 is to be kept recruited up to strength except by some system of compulsory universal service. All military men with whom one discusses the question seem to agree what no other applicable method will meet the situation. One is inclined to believe, therefore, that if the proposed bill, at least in its essentials, becomes a law, the War Department supported by broad-minded legislators will urge and probably secure the passage of a compulsory universal service law.

I have sought the opinions of officers and enlisted men in France who expected to return to civil life after the emergency, and of those in the states who are now being reconverted into civilians, and in general one gathers the impression that the influence of this last emergency Army spread broadcast throughout the land will be strong for a system of universal service.

If universal service should, on the contrary, prove unpopular and for the reason fail to become a part of our future military policy, some method far different from our old must be evolved if we are to maintain an Army of 500,000. Whatever that method is it must be popular and provide a great many advantages over our old system. The article "To Carry the College to the Army" in your issue of Feb. 8, offers at least many plausible ideas though one cannot but contrast the many advantages to the country at large in a scheme of universal service over this or any other system proposed. In making of the Army an immense college as proposed, we would only be accepting an alternative for the best system possible. A plan of universal service with one year's service in the Regular Army and ten years in the active Reserve is on the face of it a great democratic institution.

Enlistments and re-enlistments should be permitted only to the extent to insure a sufficient force for the efficient entrance, exit and instruction of the classes each year. Mental or even physical qualifications should not determine whether or not a man is to receive his share of universal education and military training any more than these things should be determining factors in the payment of taxes.

When one considers with what little opposition universal service was accepted in this last emergency and the feeling that has grown, particularly among those who have served, in the necessity for such a system he cannot but feel that it would be welcomed with almost no opposition if the country is but fully made to realize what are to be the returns for the time and money expended. Parents must be made to see that their boys are not to stagnate during their year in the Regular Army in any line of work or study they may have been following. It must be an educational institution in trades and professions as well as a military organization. Vocational training, continuation of studies desired by the individual, improvement in personal and social hygiene, promotion of economic efficiency in civil life, and general preparation for citizenship, these things must be as much if not more the object of the new system than military training and instruction. With the close supervision and utilization of every reasonable moment of a man's time in the Army certainly a soldier can be made of a man while he is at the same time being improved in his trade, his studies or his profession, and so that upon his departure from the Regular Army, not only his military knowledge and training has become an asset to the Government, but the other improvements which he and others see in him are felt to be an asset to the Government and to the community as well as to himself.

For those who fear militarism let them think of France whose compulsory military service exceeded that of Germany, but who is not a militaristic nation in any sense of the word, if properly interpreted, and for the simple reason that she is a true democracy entertaining lofty ideals. That our service whatever it is, may always be popular ever must it be impressed upon the American soldier and people that their Army is an army for the preservation of such things as justice, humanity, democracy and all other American ideals. These things should be the creed of the American soldier and he should be so imbued with them that he or his people may never wish the sword to be unsheathed, except in a just and righteous cause. One who fears the misuse of a force so created can only be said to be lacking himself in the noble, unselfish ideals of Americanism.

Our result then would be: Soldiers for humanity, for justice and for democracy; better educated, more efficient, and truer law abiding citizens; and a greater

nation with worldwide known ideals for other lands to copy and to respect.

G. H. FRANK, Lieut. Col., Field Art.

COMMENTS ON PROMOTION.

FAVORS SELECTIVE PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your contributor, "File System," in the Feb. 8 issue opposes selective promotion, saying that the very idea of it "has tended to destroy the foundation upon which the old Regular Army was built, namely, freedom from political and outside influences." Is it not desirable that such a foundation should be destroyed? Was the old Regular Army something that we cannot improve upon after all our experiences in this war? Of course there never was such a thing as "freedom from outside and political influences" about the old Regular Army nor should there be, in my opinion, any such thing about the Army that is to be created. Nothing will do our Army more good than criticism, provided it be intelligent and unprejudiced. The Army is the people's, we must remember. They pay the bills and their representatives vote the sums. We are prone to think that we, the officers of the Army, are most vitally concerned about how we shall be promoted. It is not so important as it is that the man holding the rank and position be of proven ability.

Times have changed and radical revision of our way of thinking is necessary. We are late in waking up to this fact. It is inconceivable that we shall fall back into our pre-war ruts after all that we have learned. Our whole system of training, for instance, must be revolutionized and the new system must be not merely a duplication of what was done in Europe. It must aim at perfecting officers and men in the means of making war that will be employed in future wars. Men of vision and imagination are required for this, and if any one thing was ever demonstrated it is that a file system of promotion will not produce such men. It fails to keep the indifferent on their mettle and does not offer any inducements to men of exceptional ability.

Selective promotion is the thing, if fairly applied. There's the rub. Many insist it can't be done. The real objection of most of its opponents is fear that merit will not often be the determining factor. One need not be fanciful to feel such a fear, but will the Congress insist upon selecting the officers to be jumped up in rank? It didn't so insist while the war was on. Of course merit alone was supposed to count. Nobody ever heard of "inside pull," yet one has to stop his ears to shut out complaints about alleged injustices in promotions. If Congress willingly surrendered its full power in the matter of promotions during the war it might be induced to do so during peace. If selective promotion will increase the efficiency of the Army (and there can be little room for honest doubt on that subject if it be honestly employed) then how shall it be accomplished? I have heard many comments on the rating card system, but I have yet to hear an unqualified approval of it.

My plan is this: Let his immediate commanding officer, the only one usually competent to do so, originate the recommendation that file 13 be jumped over files 1 to 12 and let this go through channels to the War Department without intermediate commanders adding any hearsay evidence. Semi-annually publish a list of all selective promotion recommendations and invite challenges by any seniors who do not recognize the superior qualifications of juniors recommended to be promoted over their heads. Six months later let the officers recommended and the officers challenging be sent to an "observation center," where there will be a considerable body of troops of all arms and a board of general officers, all ex-brigade, division, corps and army commanders, men who know the qualities they want in an officer for making war. Let this board observe the officers recommended for promotion and their challengers, not for a day or a week, but until they are absolutely satisfied which is the better leader of men.

Captain 1 and Captain 13 are at the observation center, 13 recommended for a majority and 1 having challenged. They are artillerymen. The board assigns them both to batteries; causes their batteries casualties by taking away a number of the best men and perhaps all the lieutenants; replaces with recruits; sends an order about noon to make a reconnaissance during the afternoon and select battery positions; follows this at seven p.m. with an order to occupy these positions the same night, using no lights; directs that the position be camouflaged by daybreak; prescribes that no many rounds be fired at the target by 5:45 a.m., etc., etc.; the board adhering always to actual war requirements in demonstrations required of the officers under observation. Of course it would be necessary to switch these officers from one command to another when it appeared that difference in results might be due as much to difference between the organizations as to superior qualities of one of the officers.

After all this if the board is unanimously of the opinion that Captain 13 is a better leader than Captain 1 let Captain 13 jump to his majority. Where the board finds but a slight difference in favor of the junior do not promote him, for the Service would then lose more by discouraging the senior than it would gain by encouraging the junior.

An army must house clean, rid itself of the useless periodically, as well as determine its best. Upon recommendation of the immediate commander the War Department might notify officers six months in advance that they would go to the observation center, where the board would determine whether their commissions should be continued or not. If an officer so found unfit has had less than, say, five years' service, he should be turned out absolutely. If he has had longer service he should receive more consideration, depending upon length of his service.

It may be objected that this more or less elaborate and painstaking system of hand-picking men would be expensive. So it would be, but it would be money well spent. There is no more vital thing than getting the right man in the right place. Do that and the country need not worry about how things are being done. The plan suggested involves publicity before the act, and if rigidly adhered to will be influence proof, political or otherwise. Neither inside nor outside pull will avail. The publicity feature makes every officer a witness to his own undoing and puts it squarely up to him to help himself in good time.

The greatest cause of confusion, delay, inefficiency and waste when war comes on is the necessity for readjustment in everything. In every past war promotions have been by selection as a rule and in every future war they will unquestionably be so made. A system

must be worked out to duplicate in peace what is required in war, and thus avoid the necessity for readjustments. Otherwise we shall ever be behind the nation which finds a solution for such problems.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL, Major, C.A.C.

A SINGLE LIST FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the fact that there will be many readjustments of rank, with perhaps a general reorganization of the Army, due to the necessity of reducing our present war Army to a peace basis, it is thought that the present is a propitious time to take up the question of equalization of rank and promotion.

A single list seems to be a definite solution for all previous difficulties along this line. The present war has shown that officers of the different branches can be transferred for duty and can serve just as efficiently in branches other than their own. As a matter of fact, would it not be a great advantage for a limited amount of transferring to take place? A scheme that will allow a limited amount of transferring, but not require anyone to transfer against his desire, is submitted:

1. Rank in each grade will be according to total length of commissioned service.

2. Arrange all officers in their respective permanent grades according to length of commissioned service. In order that officers who were commissioned pursuant to the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, may not be done an injustice, and that officers who have lost rank pursuant to court-martial proceedings shall not regain lost rank, these officers could be coupled with an officer of their own branch of Service nearest them on the present lineal list, and could be given constructive service equal to the service of the officer with whom they are coupled.

3. Whenever a vacancy occurs in one grade the senior officer in the next lower grade shall be eligible to this vacancy, no matter in what branch of the Service he may be, or that the vacancy may have occurred in. However, should the vacancy occur in a branch that is not desired by the senior officer, he may waive his right to this vacancy and it will pass on to the next man, who has like choice in the matter, and so on until some officer in the next lower grade chooses this vacancy. When the next vacancy occurs, if it is in a branch that the senior officer desires, he will accept this vacancy, and, upon promotion, will, according to the provisions of paragraph 1, again rank in his new grade according to his total length in a desired branch will be the difference of pay between his rank while waiting and his next rank.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, A.S.A.

PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"There will be no more promotions for merit."—Uncle Sam.

"Promotions for 'efficiency in actual combat' recommended by General Pershing prior to my order of Nov. 11, 1918, will not be confirmed."—Also Uncle Sam.

Being just a plain, ordinary civilian filled with much gratitude to the men who went to France and risked their lives that the Hun might be punished for their unspeakable crimes against France and Belgium, I have been astounded at some of the orders issued by the War Department concerning promotions.

For example, I know of cases where officers were selected by direction of General Pershing in October last to be sent to the United States to assist in training the new Army; these orders from the General Headquarters, A.E.F., to the division commanders directed that officers of certain grades "who had demonstrated their efficiency in actual combat" should be selected, and that "upon their arrival in the United States they should be advanced one grade."

Some of these officers arrived in New York just after the armistice was signed and were met by Secretary Baker's famous order stopping all promotions; afterwards the War Department's order was amended so that promotions already recommended might be confirmed. Many of these officers selected for "efficiency in actual combat" would have received their promotions in France had they not been detailed for the important duty referred to, and for which they were so practically qualified.

It seems to a mere non-combatant, filled with a great gratitude to the brave men who risked their lives, some of them a hundred times a day, that these officers have been very unfairly treated. Their promotion was directed by competent authority weeks before the armistice was signed. They were selected for "efficiency in actual combat," but now the news comes from Washington that while certain promotions may be made to fill vacancies, "promotions for merit" will not be permitted. This looks very odd to the average man who believes in a "square deal" and has no knowledge of the science of military administration. It would seem that in war time the only promotions that should be made would be those based on merit, for example, "efficiency in actual combat."

General Pershing himself appears to have consistently followed this rule. The fact remains, however, that several very brave officers who fought in every battle from July till the last of October, and who were directed by General Pershing to be advanced one grade, have been refused their well-earned promotion; while others of later entry into the Service now rank them.

CIVIL.

REDUCING PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The pay of the enlisted man is to be reduced after July 1, 1919. Do the people in Washington know how the enlisted man thrives on his \$30 per? Fourteen years ago a private was getting \$13 per; twenty-five cents of this was taken away every other month for the Soldier's Home. Laundry at that time was \$1.50 per at the highest. Generally a private would have a big ten-dollar bill to call his own, to send part home or to go fifty-fifty with the paymaster, getting four per cent. for the loan.

After July 1, 1919 (Oh! how the enlisted man hates to think of it!), \$15 per. Some money for one month's work! Oh, yes! Insurance from this (I will take my own rate) \$7.30, leaving \$7.70. Laundry (a soldier is always neat even though he has not a swivel chair job), \$3. Some soldiers save enough to buy themselves a tailor-made suit, but they won't be able to do it after July 1. Give the Regular what is due him and he will

soldier; he will give the best he has to the Government.

Shortly before the war our standing Army was supposed to be 85,000 men. It was short the required number by several hundreds. Men were making better money in civil life, so why the Army?

Some want an Army of half a million; others 175,000. How in the world do they expect to have this Army at \$15 per and the cost of living where it is? There are quite a number of married men in the Regulars. Give them a fair show. Give the man who is willing to sacrifice his life for his country something to live for—not \$15 per month.

OLD TIMER, J.A.B.

If our correspondent will look on another page for the article on "Resumption of Recruiting" he will see that for the present at least the war pay for enlisted men is continued.—EDITOR.

GEN. BUNDY'S STORY OF CHATEAU-THIERRY.

Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., contributes to the March number of Everybody's Magazine an article on "The 2d Division at Chateau-Thierry," the first such account of any operations of the war written by a general officer with the exception of Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin's "With the Help of God and a Few Marines." General Bundy's narrative (which, as he says, "has been written mainly from memory and without notes" and is "only a part of what one man saw and knew") begins when the 2d Division was in a training area north of Paris on May 30, 1918. It carries the reader through the advance of the division to the Chateau-Thierry battle area on the night of May 30, the movement into the line on June 1, and the actual opening of the fighting with the Germans by the Marines on June 4. General Bundy continues the now familiar story of the attack on Bovesches and the bitter fighting in Belleau Wood by the 4th Brigade. Of the victory of our forces in this engagement General Bundy says: "The moral effect of the Marine success was very great and extended far from that Marne battlefield to the firesides of the people of the great republic that was sending its sons to France to fight for liberty."

He then takes up in turn the 3d Brigade, "which had been so patiently and gallantly holding its lines subjected to an almost constant artillery and machine gun fire for nearly a month." The brigade was in a good position "and it had been made better by many months of digging; but to continue to occupy it meant a purely defensive warfare which was not according to our tenets." Of what these tenets were General Bundy writes: "It was not our intention to fight a purely defensive battle. From the very day of our arrival in France, General Pershing had taken every occasion to inculcate in his Army the spirit of the offensive. His teachings were now bearing fruit." The attack on Vaux by this brigade is described, beginning on the night of June 30 and following on July 1 with the successful capture of that village. On July 10, "after forty days of open warfare during which it had seen three German divisions retire in defeat" the 2d Division was relieved by the 26th Division under Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and withdrew to the second line. A week later it took part with our 1st Division and the 48th French Division in General Mangin's attack south of Soissons, which was followed by the German withdrawal from the Marne. Here General Bundy's narrative ends.

General Bundy says of his narrative: "I have tried to show the work of one American division at a critical stage of the war. Whatever of success that may be claimed for it is due to the excellent team work of the whole splendid organization. Where all did so well, none should be praised above another." He mentions especially, however, Colonel Conger, the division intelligence officer, who "had worked with great skill and energy in securing information of the enemy"; Colonels McCloskey, Davis and Bowley for their artillery work; the wounding of Colonel Catlin; the 2d Engineers, "who fought as Infantry and fought exceedingly well"; and "that Marine wheel-horse, Col. W. C. Neville." The composition of the 2d Division at Chateau-Thierry included: Major Gen. Omar Bundy, commanding; chief of staff, Col. Preston Brown. Infantry: 3d Brigade, Brig. Gen. Edward M. Lewis; 9th Infantry, Col. Leroy S. Upton; 23d Infantry, Col. Paul B. Malone; 5th Machine Gun Battalion, Major d'Alary Fochet; 4th Brigade, Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord; 5th Marines, Col. W. C. Neville; 6th Marines, Col. A. W. Catlin; 6th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Edward B. Cole. Artillery: 2d Artillery Brigade, Brig. Gen. William Chamberlaine; 12th Field Artillery, Col. McManus McCloskey; 15th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Davis; 17th Field Artillery, Col. A. J. Bowley; 4th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Edward L. Zane. Engineers: 2d Regiment Engineers, Col. J. F. McIndoe. Signal: 1st Field Signal Battalion, Major Frank K. Chapin.

The article is illustrated with photographs of many of the officers mentioned, reproductions of original drawings by the artists attached to the A.E.F., maps of the Chateau-Thierry region and of the operation on Vaux, and official photographs. After so many civilian accounts of battles in France it is a genuine pleasure to read one by an Army officer, set down in military language, and from which the professional reader can gather as complete a picture as is possible in anything other than an official report.

OUR NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT ABROAD.

Practical demobilization of all the U.S. Navy establishment in European waters and the sale of the great Lafayette wireless station at Bordeaux to the French government at a price of approximately \$4,500,000 were announced in Boston on Feb. 24 by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who arrived with President Wilson on the George Washington. For the last month Mr. Roosevelt has been in Europe demobilizing the naval forces, liquidating contracts and settling claims. Good progress was made in all the work, he said, and the British and French governments have met the United States half way in the settlement of claims and disposal of material.

On the voyage over Mr. Roosevelt disclosed to the officers and men of the George Washington how the United States had spent more than \$30,000,000 laying the mine barrier against submarines in the North Sea. "Few realize," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that the American Navy had fifty-four shore bases of various kinds in European waters and the Azores, including destroyer stations and mine laying bases, although the majority

were naval aviation bases, from which more than 200 American seaplanes operated. We had more than 70,000 men at these bases and on the ships operating from them. We leased docks and buildings and in addition constructed hundreds of hangars, piers, hospitals, storehouses and other buildings. Almost 60,000 officers and men now have been sent home and all the flying stations and bases, with a very few exceptions, have been evacuated.

"The great Lafayette radio station near Bordeaux was intended to insure communication between Washington and the Army and Navy in case the cable system were put out of commission or interfered with by German submarines. It has eight towers and could communicate with the United States day and night. It was built by the Navy. I arranged with the French government that we shall complete the station, which is two-thirds finished, and they will then take it over at what it costs us, about \$4,500,000."

METHOD OF PAYING \$60 ARMY BONUS.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Director of Finance:

"Section 1406 of the Revenue Act, approved Feb. 24, 1919, authorizes the payment of a bonus of \$60 to officers, soldiers, field clerks and nurses of the Army upon honorable separation from active service by discharge, resignation or otherwise. This bonus is not payable to the heirs or representatives of any deceased soldier.

"Those who are discharged hereafter will receive this bonus on the same roll or voucher upon which they are paid their final pay. Those who have been discharged and have received their final pay without the \$60 bonus should write a letter to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C., stating their service since April 6, 1917, the date of last discharge and their present address to which they desire their bonus checks to be sent and enclosing with this letter their discharge certificate or military order for discharge or both, if both are issued. Upon the receipt by the Zone Finance Officer, Washington, D.C., of this information and the soldier's discharge certificate, this officer will cause checks to be drawn and mailed to the claimants in the order in which their claims were received by him. The discharge certificate will be returned to the soldier with the check.

"It is estimated that at least 1,250,000 persons have been discharged from the Service who are entitled to the benefits of this act and while payments will be made as expeditiously as practicable it will manifestly take considerable time to write and mail this many checks."

CHARGE AGAINST PERSHING DENIED.

Representative Royal C. Johnson, of South Dakota, declared in the House on Feb. 27 that General Pershing had "absolutely refused" to comply with "General Order 84, issued by the War Department in the last few days," which "directed the commanding chief of the A.E.F. in France to return for revision all cases of men sentenced under courts-martial in the A.E.F. in France." He added that among these cases, he was informed, "there are about six cases where men are sentenced to death and will die unless some action is taken by the House prior to the next session." Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, when they were informed of this charge expressed their amazement, since on that day both the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff had reviewed a court-martial case, involving the death penalty for a member of the A.E.F., recently sent over by General Pershing. It was also pointed out that G.O. No. 84 was issued Sept. 11, 1918, and not "in the last few days." It was denied absolutely at the War Department that General Pershing was guilty of insubordination through refusal to obey any order. It was said at the War Department on Feb. 28 that a complete statement would be issued in answer to Mr. Johnson's charges. Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, had a conference with Secretary Baker on court-martial legislation on the same day.

U.S. CONTROL OF ALL AIRPLANES.

In recommendations submitted by the President to the House on Feb. 26 the suggestion of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for legislation placing the licensing and regulation of aerial navigation in charge of the Department of Commerce is "fully approved." The proposition, it is stated, also has the endorsement of Secretaries Baker, Daniels and Rodfield. The legislation proposed would give the Department of Commerce authority to issue licenses for civilian operation of aircraft and it provides \$25,000 for expenses. C. D. Walcott, executive committee chairman for the National Advisory Committee, in a letter urged the legislation and stated that if the War Department sold its surplus machines amateurs would attempt flying with many accidents resulting, and that unrestricted use of airplanes would probably cause complications from smuggling from Mexico and Canada. It would seem that even the civilian use of a factor of such distinctly military importance as aircraft should be under the control of the War Department rather than the Department of Commerce.

Y.M.C.A. GIVES UP POST EXCHANGES.

Correspondence exchanged between General Pershing and Mr. E. C. Carter, in charge of the Y.M.C.A. with the American A.E.F., made public on Feb. 23, shows that the American Y.M.C.A. has been relieved of its work of maintaining the post exchanges with the A.E.F. at its own request. In his letter to General Pershing, Mr. Carter points out that since the armistice was signed there have been placed on the Y.M.C.A. increased responsibilities in promoting educational, athletic and entertainment activities in the A.E.F. He also stated that the Army is now prepared for the delivery of all supplies for the post exchanges which heretofore have been handled by the Y.M.C.A. In reply General Pershing stated that as the reasons which impelled him to ask the Y.M.C.A. to undertake this work no longer existed he "was glad to approve your suggestion." General Pershing ended his letter with expressions of sincere praise for the work of the Y.M.C.A.

COST OF WAR CENSORSHIP \$2,280,008.

In reporting on the cost of the war to the Postoffice Department, the Postmaster General shows that the emergency entailed upon his department approximately \$52,766,976 above expenditures for its ordinary service. Cost of censorship of foreign mails, including ex-

penditures already made and estimates to its anticipated termination, aggregates \$2,280,008. Government control of telegraph and telephone wire systems cost only \$10,500, according to the Postmaster General.

U.S. GUARDS OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

An association was formed at Camp Dix, N.J., on Feb. 5, 1919, of the officers of the U.S. Guards, to be known as "The United States Guards Officers' Association of the U.S.A." Its purposes are patriotic and social, as well as to keep records, etc., pertaining to the work of the U.S. Guards. All officers serving in the U.S. Guards, U.S.A., are invited to apply for membership, and it is intended to extend the organization so as to include the officers serving in all departments. The following officers have been elected: President, Major David Banks, 33d Battalion, 23 Park place, New York city, N.Y.; vice president, Major Lucien F. Wiler, 12th Battalion, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, 1st Lieut. William Speidel, 12th Battalion, Room 19, Headquarters, Camp Dix; treasurer, Capt. C. F. Stanton, 34th Battalion, Cahill Building, Syracuse, N.Y. All applications should be made to the secretary at Room 6, Camp Dix, N.J.

RELIEF OF NAVY MEN IN URGENT CASES.

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, under date of Feb. 20 sent the following instructions to all ships and stations regarding the release of men in urgent cases: "In order that commanding officers of ships may release men in exceptionally urgent cases which are in excess of quotas previously authorized by the bureau, authority is granted to release not exceeding three per cent. per month of the total number of men on board. This authority is granted to give commanding officers power to act on urgent cases which are in excess of allowed quotas. No man who enlisted in the Regular Navy prior to April 6, 1917, will be discharged under this authority. No reliefs can be supplied by the bureau other than such as can be obtained through request made on nearest receiving ship."

A TRIBUTE TO THE WEST POINTERS.

Noting a correspondent's recent reference to National Army officers and West Point graduates a junior officer writes: "Since I am in the former class myself, as a temporary officer, Regular Army, I feel justified in voicing my opinion in favor of the latter. I was commissioned June 8, 1917, and served with both classes of officers in France. I had the good fortune of being assigned to the 1st Separate Brigade, C.A.C., A.E.F., with which organization I served until June 19, 1918, and from the many officers who reported for duty at the Artillery School, A.E.F., France, of the former class, I was able to form my opinion as to efficiency. This school was conducted by West Point graduates and hundreds of National Army officers passed through this school, hence my opinion."

ARMY GAS MASKS FOR FREEMEN.

Lieut. Col. B. C. Goss, U.S.A., head of the sales and salvage section of the Army Chemical Warfare Division, issued a general warning on Feb. 26 against the use of Army gas masks for coal miners and men working amid ammonia fumes. He stated that serious loss of life was feared unless the warning reached purchasers of the masks, who were being misled by dealers as to the adaptability of the masks. "The Army mask does have considerable value against ordinary smoke and fire fumes," said Colonel Goss, "and we are considering plans to distribute masks in quantities to city fire departments for that purpose. The Government has sold large quantities of the masks at a price of one dollar for the used and three dollars for unused, chiefly in the belief that they would be used as souvenirs."

COMMUTATION FOR DEPENDENTS OVER EIGHTEEN.

Col. C. F. Crain, Inf., U.S.A., writes from Base Section No. 2, Bordeaux, France, under date of Feb. 9: "All officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who are affected by the decision of the Comptroller to the effect that commutation of quarters, fuel and light is not payable on account of dependent children over eighteen years of age unless such children are mentally incompetent, are requested to communicate with King & King, 728 Seventeenth street, Washington, D.C. The officers affected would be those having neither wives nor dependent parents, but who are actually maintaining places of abode for lawful dependent children over eighteen who are mentally competent but are not actually self-supporting."

BIG JOB AHEAD FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, stated on Feb. 27 that the giving of a service button to every soldier who served in the war will be a gigantic task for The Adjutant General's Department. It will mean the handling of at least 5,000,000 letters in correspondence with at least 2,000,000 individuals. He also said that the paying of the \$60 bonus provided for by Congress will entail even a larger amount of correspondence. General Harris added that it would be a difficult matter to locate many of the men who have left the Army.

MARINE CORPS DISCHARGES INCREASE.

The U.S. Marine Corps is releasing men who enlisted for the period of the emergency as rapidly as the machinery of demobilization will permit. This work has created a problem which is keeping headquarters at Washington extremely busy. At the same time efforts are being made to speed up recruiting, which has been progressing at an average of twenty-seven recruits a day. Marine Corps headquarters is releasing men without unnecessary delay and placing all facilities for discharge at the disposal of the men who served through the period of hostilities.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force in France reported to Feb. 27 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 31,253; lost at sea, 752; died of wounds, 13,188; died of accident or other causes, 2,990; died of disease, 20,036. Total deaths, 68,199. Wounded, 197,957; missing, 6,933. Grand total, 275,089. We hold the list of commissioned casualties reported in lists of Feb. 23-28, inclusive, for another week.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Aaron S. Oberly, Med. Director, U.S. N., retired, died at Avon, Conn., after a long illness. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1837; was graduated from Yale and appointed an assistant surgeon from Connecticut in 1861. He served throughout the Civil War, being present at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson, St. Philip and at the passage of the batteries at Fort Hudson by Farragut's fleet. He took part in engagements with batteries at Grand Gulf, Donaldsonville, battle of Baton Rouge and the siege of Port Hudson. He was also present at the bombardments at Fort Fisher. Admiral Oberly was retired in January, 1889, from causes incident to exposure on Asiatic station, where he was fleet surgeon for four years.

We have received additional particulars regarding the death of Col. Percy Weir Arnold, U.S.A., in France on Jan. 25, resulting from an accident. His death was due to a fall. He was billeted in an old school house and stumbled on the unlighted circular stairway, fell and suffered a compound fracture of the skull. His adjutant, who was in the same building, went to him at once, but Colonel Arnold was unconscious and remained so until his death at noon the following day. Colonel Arnold's mother has an apartment at 57 West Forty-fifth street, New York, and his wife is at her home, 1722 Lamont street, Washington, D.C. Colonel Arnold was born at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N.Y., on May 22, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in June, 1896, and enlisted as a private in the U.S. Cavalry in September. In June, 1898, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery and transferred later to the 5th Cavalry. He was among the first officers sent as an instructor to Plattsburg and was appointed a lieutenant colonel of Infantry in the National Army Aug. 15, 1917, and assigned to the 301st Infantry at Camp Devens. On March 19, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of colonel and assigned to command the 301st Headquarters Train and Military Police. He went to France with the 76th Division and at the time of his death he was in command of the 103d Regiment of Infantry, 26th Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward G. Blakeslee, U.S.N., aid to Admiral Sims, died of pneumonia Feb. 27, 1919, in London, resulting from a cold which he contracted several weeks ago when on duty in England. Commander Blakeslee was born in Illinois Feb. 27, 1888. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1904, and had performed some eight years of sea service. In 1917 he was serving as district communication superintendent at Boston. Later he served abroad on the destroyer Melville, and also was attached to the staff of Admiral Sims.

Major Guy William McClelland, U.S.A. (captain Cavalry), died at Langres, France, on Jan. 17, 1919, of cerebral hemorrhage. Major McClelland was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909, and at the time of his death was serving with the 102d Field Artillery. He is survived by his wife and son, who are residing at 970 Park avenue, New York city, and his mother, sister and brother in Berlin, Wis.

Major Harry B. Anderson, Cav., U.S.A., commander of the 4th Corps, Air Service, was killed Feb. 20, 1919, near Cochem, on the Moselle, Germany, when the Fokker machine in which he was flying became unmanageable at several thousand feet in the air. The body of Major Anderson was buried Feb. 23 in the 3d Army Cemetery, near Fortress Alexander, in the outskirts of Coblenz. Major Anderson was born in New Jersey, May 3, 1892, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June 12, 1915. He was among the first to go to France in the United States Air Service.

Capt. Richard Cushman Priddle, late Field Art., U.S.A., who died in the Mercy Hospital at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13, 1919, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Priddle, of Beaumont, Texas, both of whom were at his bedside when the end came. The burial took place in the Magnolia Cemetery, Beaumont, on Feb. 16, and the services were largely attended. Captain Priddle, who spent three months on the firing line in France; and was only recently honorably discharged from the Service, was born Dec. 4, 1894, in Beaumont. He is survived besides his parents by two sisters, Louise and Pauline. He attended the University of Pittsburgh, and entered the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara in May, 1917, and was commissioned a first lieutenant and sent to France in October. He proved an efficient and popular officer and was designated to take a course in the French school of artillery at Fontainebleau, and after finishing his course there he attended the American artillery school. Late in the winter he was assigned to the 5th Field Artillery of the 1st Division in France, which took part in such severe fighting. He was later sent to the Fort Sill (Okla.) School of Fire as an instructor. Last fall he was commissioned a captain there and was preparing to return to the expeditionary forces in France when the armistice was signed. With the fighting over, Captain Priddle resigned his commission in January, 1919, to resume his junior year studies at the University of Pittsburgh. He graduated from the Culver Military Academy, being a member of the class of 1915. He was also a graduate of the Beaumont high school, where he received his early training.

Gen. Bennett H. Young, who was commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans from 1913 to 1916, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., on Feb. 23, after a short illness. He served with Generals Morgan, J. E. B. Stuart and Mosby during the Civil War, and gained considerable fame as a Cavalry leader.

Lieut. Gen. Baron Yasumasa Fukushima, one of Japan's leading military and public men, died in Tokyo, Feb. 18, 1919, of apoplexy. General Fukushima was born at Matsumoto in 1853. He entered the military training school in Tokyo in 1865 and later pursued literary studies and foreign languages in the Tokyo University. In 1876 he was despatched to the United States for inspection of military affairs, visiting the Exposition at Philadelphia that year. In 1877 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Japanese army, and in 1879 traveled extensively in Mongolia. From 1882 to 1884 he was military attaché of the Japanese Legation at Peking. In 1886 he was sent to India, and the following year became military attaché at the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, serving until 1892. Returning to Japan on horseback through Russia, Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria; a distance of more than 9,000 miles, the journey made him famous throughout Japan, and he had not neglected to gather military information, which proved of value in the campaign against the Russians. From 1895 to 1897 he traveled through Egypt, Turkey, Persia, Caucasus, Arabia, Turkestan, India, Burma,

Siam and Annam. During the Boxer troubles in 1900 and 1901 he was in command of the Japanese contingent at Tientsin, then attached to General Yamaguchi, and afterward he was assigned to Field Marshal Waldersee as general staff officer. He attended the coronation of King Edward VII, representing his government. In the Chino-Japanese war General Fukushima was chief of staff of the 5th Army, and then of the 1st Army, under General Yamagata. In the Russo-Japanese war General Fukushima was on the staff of the Manchurian army under Marshal Prince Oyama. He was made vice chief of the General Staff, occupying this post until 1912, when he was appointed governor general of Kwang-Tung. He was promoted to a full generalship in 1914. General Fukushima was the author of several books of travel. He spoke English, French, German, Russian and Chinese fluently, and he acquired a fair knowledge of Italian.

Col. William B. Wilson, U.S.V., Civil War, who died Feb. 27, 1919, at his home in Holmesburg, near Philadelphia, was famous as a Civil War telegrapher. He was eighty years old and was president of the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps. He had been a telegrapher since 1852 and retired some twenty years ago while in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a superintendent of transportation. During the Civil War Colonel Wilson was manager of the wires in the War Department at Washington and later became a Secret Service scout. He wrote several books on military and railroad subjects. The Legislature of Pennsylvania awarded a gold medal to him for patriotic services.

It is with much regret that the friends of Capt. S. W. Wildfield, who resigned from the Service in 1914, will learn of his death in Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 15, 1919, of pneumonia following influenza. Captain Wildfield is survived by two small sons, his mother and three sisters, two of whom are the wives of Col. J. F. Howell, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Col. H. P. Wilbur, Field Art., U.S.A.

Ferdinand Wiggins Fonda, who died at his residence, 10 West 104th street, New York city, on Feb. 22, 1919, after a brief illness, is survived by two sons, Capt. Ferdinand Fonda, U.S.A., retired, now residing at El Paso, Texas, and Murray Rawson Fonda, of New York city, and by a granddaughter, Evelyn Duane Fonda. Mr. Fonda was born in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1839. For many years he was, like his father, a leading merchant of that place. He was at one time a member of the Board of Trustees of the village and was actively instrumental in establishing the present water supply system there. For many years he was an enthusiastic volunteer fireman, devoting much time and money to advance that department of the village life. He has resided in New York city for the past twenty-five years. "Perhaps the most striking quality in Mr. Fonda's character," writes a correspondent, "was the kindness of his heart. He wanted to see everybody prosperous and happy, and always delighted to contribute toward that end." Funeral services, which were private, were held Feb. 24 in New York city. Rev. Edmund Crindall Rawson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Ardmore, Pa., a nephew of Mr. Fonda, officiated. Temporary interment is in Greendale Cemetery vault, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., with burial in that cemetery later.

Mrs. Rebecca Swift Beaman, widow of Rear Admiral George W. Beaman, U.S.N., died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24, 1919. Mrs. Beaman was a native of New York city, and the daughter of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, who during the Civil War was medical director of the Western Army. She was married to Admiral Beaman in 1866 at Louisville, Ky., and during war times she continued to reside in that city. Admiral Beaman died two years ago. Mrs. Beaman was interested in charitable undertakings and although an invalid she did much work for the Red Cross during the late war. She is survived by three children, Major William M. Beaman, who lives in Washington, D.C.; Middleton Beaman, a lawyer, who practices in that city, and Mrs. Walter S. Burke, wife of Lieutenant Commander Burke, U.S.N., whose home is at 58 Lake View avenue, Cambridge, with whom Mrs. Beaman made her home.

Dr. O. C. Darling passed away at the Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, Cal., on Jan. 21, 1919. Mrs. H. H. Zoring, wife of Lieut. Col. H. H. Zoring, of Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., was with her father when he died. The funeral took place at Riverside, Cal., on Jan. 25.

Stanley Corson Rigg, son of Capt. Isaac H. Rigg, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rigg died at 59 Lewis avenue, Winthrop, Mass., on Feb. 10, 1919.

Mr. Norman D. Dickson, brother of Mrs. Allan M. Pope, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Pope, U.S.A., and of Mrs. H. M. Estes, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Estes, U.S.A., died in New Orleans, La., on Jan. 28, 1919.

Mrs. Emma E. Auman, wife of Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., died of pneumonia at the Cairo Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 21, 1919. Mrs. Auman is survived by her husband and two daughters, Mrs. Edwin B. Winans and Mrs. C. C. Ogden. The interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mary P. Putnam, sister of Major Russell B. Putnam, U.S.M.C., died at Abbeville, La., on Feb. 21, 1919.

Arthur Blaine McCrary, Jr., seven-months-old son of Lieut. A. B. McCrary, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCrary, died at Newport, R.I., on Feb. 17, 1918.

Sergt. James Ryan passed away at his home in Armory place, Feb. 11, 1919, after a two-months' illness of heart disease. Sergeant Ryan was born in Knochmacee County, Tipperary, Ireland, September, 1840. He came to America at an early age. He served thirty years in the U.S. Army, eight of which were spent as commissary sergeant at Fort Brady, this city. He was recalled into service during '98, and was placed in charge of the commissary at Porto Rico. He was also called upon to serve during the World War, but advancing years made it impossible for him to respond. Sergeant Ryan is survived by his widow and three daughters, Miss Anna M. Ryan of Sault Ste. Marie, Mrs. B. T. Mulvaney of Newberry, Mich., and Mrs. Bernard Welsh of Peterboro, Ont. He was given military burial.

Sergt. John G. Brotherton, Headquarters Company, 38th Infantry, U.S.A., who was killed in action in France, Oct. 14, 1918, was a teacher in the High School of New York city. His mother, Mrs. Katherine E. Brotherton, died Nov. 26, from pneumonia. Mr. William Brotherton, of New York city, survive his wife and son.

Lieut. E. C. Allison, U.S.A., of Richfield, Texas, was killed and Cadet M. C. Button painfully injured at March Field, Riverside, Cal., Feb. 10, when the Cur-

tiss airplane in which they were flying crashed to the ground in a tail spin from an altitude of 200 feet.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department on Feb. 20 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Hugh Watson Nimmo, U.S.N., died at Naval Hospital, Brest, France, Feb. 11, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Maud S. Nimmo, 17 Myrtle street, Belmont, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) John C. Ely, U.S.N., died on board the U.S.S. Melville, Feb. 13. His wife, Mrs. Margaret H. Ely, 814 Columbia avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) Scott Mills Prothro, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, Feb. 15, of pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. Ida Mattie Prothro, Tunnel Hill, Ga.

John Joseph Clarkin, fireman third class, U.S.N.R.F., died Feb. 12 at Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., as the result of a compound fracture of skull.

Whitelaw Reid Miller, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N., was run over by a train near St. Nazaire Station, France, Feb. 11, and killed.

Claude Lee Jenne, chief machinist's mate, U.S.N.R.F., was killed in an automobile accident, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department, under date of Feb. 25, has announced the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not covered in the printed casualty lists:

First Lieut. John D. Parsons.

Second Lieuts. George B. Patterson, Elmer C. Allison and Daniel M. Crawford.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major George Crawford Elsie, U.S.A., and Mme. Frances N. Ducruzel were married in New York city, Feb. 20, 1919, in the office of City Clerk P. J. Scully in the Municipal Building. The bride was the widow of Lieut. Jan. Ducruzel, a French aviator, who was killed in service. Major Elsie went overseas sixteen months ago, taking charge of the rest camp at Winchester, England. While there he met Mme. Ducruzel, chief assistant to Lady Portal, in charge of the British War Base Association. Soon afterward Major Elsie was ordered to the French front and assigned to the 18th Infantry. He again met Mme. Ducruzel, who was serving as a nurse. The bride arrived in New York from France Feb. 20, the day of the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ware, of Evanston, Ill., announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence, to Lieut. Joseph Lovell Corcoran, Field Art., U.S.A., on Feb. 15, 1919.

Lieut. Ernest L. Stephens, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Radley, daughter of the late Ignatius Radley and Mrs. Radley, were married Feb. 22, 1919, in New York city, in the West End Collegiate Church by the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb, the pastor. Mrs. George Harper, who was Miss Radley's chief attendant, came from Toronto, Ont. Lieutenant Stephens's best man was Mr. Edwin Luther Sibert, jr., son of Major Gen. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A. The ushers were Capt. John Paul Dean, U.S.A.; Capt. James Marshall Young, U.S.A., and Lieut. Cornelius C. Jadwin, William Frederick Godson, Julius Musil and Clark Hazen Mitchell, all classmates of the bridegroom at West Point. The bride was given away by her great-uncle, Mr. Frederick A. Muschenheim, and wore a dress of white satin and duchess lace made with a court train. Her tulle veil was held in place by a crown of duchess lace and orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. A reception, dinner and dance in the Hotel Astor followed the ceremony. After a short trip Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens will live at Fort Totten, L.I., where Lieutenant Stephens is stationed.

Mrs. R. P. Carey, of 715 West 172d street, New York city announces the engagement of her daughter, Laura, to Lieut. Edwin L. Sibert, 14th Field Art., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. Miss Carey is the daughter of Colonel Carey, 807th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Sibert is a son of Major Gen. W. L. Sibert, U.S.A.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, of New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Kerley, to Lieut. Henry A. Hutchins, U.S.N. Miss Kerley, who is one of this year's debutantes, is a student at Vassar College. Lieutenant Hutchins, who is a native of Norfolk, Va., was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1918.

Capt. John Z. Mraz, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Isabel May were married at Fort Worth, Texas, in June, 1918. Captain Mraz was formerly a surgeon at Oklahoma City, Okla., and at present is commanding officer of a field hospital in France. Miss May is the daughter of an old Army family and a direct descendant of Sir Robert Drake. She volunteered her services when the United States entered the war and has been a member of the Regular Army Nurse Corps until recently.

Major Walter Ray Mann, 3d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Mario Hazeltine Chisholm, daughter of Mr. Daniel Virgil Chisholm, late captain, U.S.V., and Mrs. Chisholm, were married at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 20, 1919. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William A. Cahill, of St. Joseph's Church, at the home of the bride in the Congressional Apartments. The bride, who was attended by Miss Evelyn Devanney Wallace, of Brooklyn, and the Misses Margaret O'Byrne and Mary Pruitt, as flower girls, wore a white satin gown draped with silver lace and veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies. Lieut. Col. M. R. Herron, Inf., U.S.A., acted as best man. A reception and supper followed the ceremony. After a wedding tour of Southern cities Major and Mrs. Mann will be at home after April 1 at Del Rio, Texas, where the groom is in command.

Lieut. James L. Dikes, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Peckham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Russell, of Los Angeles, Cal., were married Feb. 15, 1919, in San Diego, Cal., by Chaplain Wilbur C. Hallenbeck, 21st Inf., U.S.A. Following the wedding the young couple were guests of honor at a military dinner at the U.S. Grant Hotel, after which they attended an officers' ball at Hotel del Coronado. They left for Vancouver Barracks, Wash., the groom's new station, on Feb. 24.

Lieut. Teddie I. Bozeman, 33d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Morgan were married on Feb. 8, 1919, at David

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Chiriqui Province, R. de P. Miss Morgan is an English girl, whose father is a large property owner in Chiriqui Province. The officers of the 33d sent a telegram of congratulation and good wishes when they received the news.

Mr. and Mrs. August A. Herff announce the engagement of their daughter, Victoria, to Lieut. Col. Falkner Heard, U.S.A. The marriage date will be announced later, as Colonel Heard is in France serving with the 12th Division, U.S.A.

Lieut. Robert W. McReynolds, jr., U.S.N., executive officer of the destroyer Roe, and Miss Dorothy Claire MacRae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar J. MacRae, were married on Feb. 20, 1919, in New York city, at the home of the bride's parents, 323 West 138th street, by the Rev. Father Quigley of the Carmelite Order. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine MacRae, and the groom by a classmate, Lieut. G. M. Keller, U.S.N. The Roe has recently returned to her base at Charleston, S.C., after eighteen months in French and British channel waters.

Mrs. Alexander Spalding, of New York and Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N.Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Allardye Spalding, to Major Ferdinand Bartelme, 20th Engrs., U.S.A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bartelme, of Chicago and Minneapolis. Miss Spalding, who is a Vassar graduate of 1915, went overseas last May in connection with the Red Cross work for refugees, and was at Haute-Loire in France. She returned last week on the Rotterdam. Major Bartelme went over in November, 1917, and was stationed with the S.O.S. He returned recently on the Artemis. The wedding will take place soon.

A Valentine luncheon was given at Burlingame, Cal., by Miss Emily Pope, the fiancée of Lieut. Moseley Taylor, U.S.N., at which announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Jean Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stetson Wheeler, of San Francisco, and Lieut. Henry James White, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in April. Miss Wheeler was a member of the Red Cross motor corps during the past year. Lieutenant White is a Baltimorean, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, now of Brookline, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark Leslie Hersey, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Sutherland Stone, daughter of Mrs. George L. Stone, of Washington, were married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 22, 1919, the Rev. Robert Talbot officiating. The bride, who is a granddaughter of the late Major D. J. Sutherland, U.S.M.C. and great-granddaughter of the late Major Augustus A. Nicholson, U.S.M.C., was unattended. She was given in marriage by her cousin, Dr. Howard S. McCandlish, of New York. Lieut. Comdr. Francis Cogswell, U.S.N., was best man. The bridegroom is a son of Major Gen. M. L. and Mrs. Hersey, U.S.A. The General is in Germany with the Army of Occupation. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Howard S. McCandlish. Comdr. and Mrs. Hersey left late in the afternoon in a shower of rice and rose leaves. They will be in Brooklyn, N.Y., while Commander Hersey's ship, the Sampson, is in the navy yard.

Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, widow of Lieutenant Commander Curtin, U.S.N., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss May Hamersly Curtin, to Lieut. Peyton Skipwith Cochran, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Marling, of Montclair, N.J., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Grace Marling, to Capt. Willis A. Garvey, 15th Field Art., U.S.A., on Feb. 18, 1919, in the residence of Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons, in Paris.

Machinist John S. Glover, U.S.N., of Providence, R. I., and Miss Martha Margaret Keller, of St. Louis, Mo., were married in Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 20, 1919, by Reverend Steinmetz at Christ Church.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Col. and Mrs. J. E. Munroe, U.S.A., were the guests of Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., for the week-end.

A daughter, Elsie Louise Reinecke, was born at 129 Hillside street, Asheville, N.C., to Col. P. S. Reinecke, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Reinecke on Dec. 30, 1918.

Mrs. Harry Graham and daughter, Margaret, are spending some time with Chaplain and Mrs. Barton W. Perry at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., before joining Major Graham, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. F. B. Andrus, wife of Major F. B. Andrus, U.S.A., retired, is visiting her son Lieut. Burton C. Andrus, U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. Burton C. Andrus announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Winslow Andrus, on Feb. 23, 1919.

Major d'Alary Fécet, 23d Inf., U.S.A., son of Lieut. Col. E. G. Fécet, U.S.A., retired, has been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., 2d Division, U.S.A., in an official letter, explains the reason for the award as follows: "Major Fécet led his battalion with distinguished gallantry and conspicuous courage on July 18, 1918, in the attack on the enemy to the east of the Forêt De Retz. Reaching his jumping-off trench by running his battalion thereto in darkness, he attacked at once and successfully drove the attack through the enemy lines in three successive positions. Though wounded he remained on duty with his battalion and pressed the attack with such impetuosity as to make possible the capture by his regiment of more wounded prisoners than there were men of the regiment present in action." Major Fécet also received the Croix de Guerre with two palms for gallantry in action.

Col. Russell C. Langdon, Inf., Regular Army, who is on duty with the 127th Infantry, 32d Division, U.S.A., with the Army of Occupation in Germany, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French army for great personal valor in individual reconnaissance work. The citation states, among other things, that Colonel Langdon accomplished this very important work before the battle of Fismes in July last, and at great personal risk under severe fire. Colonel Langdon, who is well known in the Army, is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Lewis L. Langdon, U.S.A., and went to France with the 16th Infantry of the 1st Division, U.S.A., in June, 1917, which were the first combat troops in France. He is at present located at Selters, Germany. Mrs. Langdon's son by a former marriage, Capt. Edward Buple Monle Langdon, U.S.A., is at present attached to the 1st Division and is at Hilgert, Germany. He and Colonel Langdon have met on a number of occasions in the battle zone during the war and spent Christmas together.

Mrs. A. P. Bloksom and Miss Virginia T. Glass are with the latter's mother, Mrs. John N. Glass, at 1409 Harvard street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gustave Lukesh and children have joined Colonel Lukesh, U.S.A., in Charleston, S.C., where they are at home at 27 Limehouse street.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., are visiting their son, Major G. A. Matile, U.S.A., at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

Mrs. William Wade Dudley, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Edward R. Kreger and Mrs. J. Huntington Hills at their home in Miami, Fla.

Mrs. John S. Loud and her daughters, Mrs. M. Q. Hunt and Mrs. F. F. Longley are at Atlantic City, N.J., for a short stay. Col. F. F. Longley, Engrs., is still in France.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark Brennan announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 23, 1919, in New York city. Mrs. Brennan is a daughter of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Woodberry, U.S.A., are living at 1884 Columbia road, Washington, D.C., while Major Woodberry is on duty with the Ordnance Department in that city.

Lieut. Elijah H. Goodwin, Inf., U.S.A., has been relieved from duty at Pine Bluff, Ark., and is now on duty at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, as professor of military science and tactics.

Lieut. Comdr. Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in the Naval Aviation Branch and detailed in an advisory capacity to the Brazilian government. Commander Capehart will assist the Brazilian navy in the development of its aviation service.

Mrs. Richard E. Cummins and children have left Fort Bliss and are now with Major Cummins at the Camp Shelby Remount Depot, where Major Cummins is in command. The two little Cummins girls are leaving shortly for Coronado, Cal., to spend the summer with Mrs. Cummins's father, Major W. L. Kneeder.

To the class of 1917, U.S.M.A.: James Oscar Green, 3d, wishes to thank his godfathers, the Class of 1917, U.S.M.A., for the very beautiful class cup which he has just received. He appreciates this great honor and hopes before very long to have the pleasure of writing each and every one of his godfathers personally.

The members of the class of 1914, U.S.M.A., stationed in or near Washington enjoyed an informal dinner at the Army and Navy Club on Feb. 21, this being the second of a series of monthly dinners. It was decided the next dinner would be held at the Army and Navy Club on the last Friday in March at 6:30. All members of the class in Washington on that day are urged to be present. Those present this month were Lieutenant Colonels Carruth, Cress, J. P. Anderson, Bullard, Elliott, Herman, Lewis, Padlock and Majors Bull, Houston, Lindth, Newman, Orton, Woodberry, Waddell and Major Merrill, of the class of 1915, and Weeks, of 1913.

Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, U.S.N.R.F., who reviewed the 22d Engineers, New York Guard, in its armory on Feb. 24, was impressed very favorably with the command. It was the first review of the organization under Colonel Treadwell. The reviewing officer was accompanied by the following staff: Capt. A. B. Fry, R.F.; Lieut. Comdrs. H. W. Work, N.M., and W. L. Sawyer, R.F. Among the visiting officers were Comdr. W. B. Franklin, R.F., commanding officer, U.S. Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y., and Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Kane, R.F., commanding the Federal rendezvous at Brooklyn, N.Y.

A report issued by Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, president of the Fort Sam Houston auxiliary of the Army Relief Society, tells of the benefit card party held Jan. 31 at the St. Anthony Hotel under the direction of Mesdames Cabell, H. J. Slocum, G. H. Estes, R. C. Loring, D. J. Carr, E. W. Scott and H. S. Mulliken; also of the series of boxing contests managed by Col. J. E. Shelley and Director Christensen among the enlisted men, both of which affairs have been described in our regular letter from the post. The report shows the following as to financial receipts: Duces for 1919, \$34; card party, St. Anthony Hotel, \$697.35; donations Mrs. Galbraith, rummage sale, \$100; donations various sources, \$56.85; boxing match, \$1,489.50; total, \$2,377.70.

Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army, has been appointed president of the Medical Corps Section of the Army Relief Society, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mrs. W. C. Gorgas. The Medical Corps Section was organized in 1915, to enable the officers of that corps and their families to unite in taking part in the activities of the Army Relief Society, the object of which is the relief and education of widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army. It is earnestly desired that every officer of the Medical Corps, or some member of his family, become a member of the Medical Corps Section. Communicate with Mrs. Merritte W. Ireland, the Brighton, Washington, D.C., or Mrs. William C. Borden, treasurer, 2306 Tracy place, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Kays entertained on Feb. 20 at a very enjoyable card party given at their home at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Association bridge was played, and following the game a few additional guests were invited in for tea. The guests included: Mrs. Brantz Mayer, of Newport News; Mrs. George H. Shepherd, Mrs. A. O. Underwood, Mrs. R. M. Watt, Mrs. J. D. Maloney, Mrs. J. G. Balinger, Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard, Mrs. S. S. Rodman, Mrs. George Seibels, Mrs. I. J. Yates, jr., Mrs. Frank C. Cook, Mrs. William M. Crose, Mrs. W. D. Jewett, Mrs. Raymond L. Sullivan, Mrs. H. M. Butler, Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. L. W. Spratling, Mrs. William R. Van Buren, Mrs. George Dyer, Mrs. Worrrell Read Carter, Miss Mary Seddon and Miss Jane Neely.

The Philadelphia Bulletin in a recent issue published an article from a correspondent at Camp Lee, Va., which said, in part: "Unstinted praise for the distinguished leadership and personal courage of Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, U.S.A., is heard on every hand here when one is among returned soldiers, who, as members of combat units of the 80th Division, fought in France under Camp Lee's first commanding officer, General Cronkhite. Eightieth Division men who were wounded in action are arriving here at frequent intervals for treatment at the base hospital and convalescent center; others, in small numbers, are arriving from day to day to be mustered out at the same camp in which they were given the early training that enabled them to acquit themselves so creditably on the field of battle." General Cronkhite has been relieved from command of the 9th Army Corps and was assigned to command the 6th Army Corps, which is a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Mrs. Cronkhite is residing at the Brighton, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Cress have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Inn, Washington, D.C.

Col. B. M. Bailey, 37th Field Art., U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Bailey and son at 1125 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane, U.S.A., are now residing at their home at 719 Grayson street, San Antonio, Texas.

Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, Engrs., U.S.A., is now on duty in Washington as assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

A son, John Francis Bullard, was born to Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bullard, at Toulon, France, on Jan. 8, 1919.

A daughter, Mary Jane Kehoe, was born to Lieut. N. H. Kehoe, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kehoe at Pullman, Wash., on Feb. 15, 1919.

Major Gen. Guy Carleton, Mrs. Carleton and Miss Carleton and the General's two aids were in Los Angeles last week at the Hotel Clark.

A daughter, Katherine Barbara Quinlan, was born to Lieut. Earl Harrison Quinlan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Quinlan at Cloverdale, Cal., on Feb. 10, 1919.

A daughter, Evelyn Byrd Henry, was born at Norfolk, Va., to Lieut. Comdr. Reginald B. Henry, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henry on Feb. 21, 1919.

Among the Army guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., the past week were Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Wheeler, Lieuts. A. E. Voss and H. P. Witten.

Capt. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Alert on the Pacific coast with additional duty in command of the sub-base and the submarine base at San Pedro, Cal.

Secretary Daniels has written an introduction to the collection of Navy stories by Harriet Welles, which Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out this week. The title of the book is *Anchors Aweigh*.

Lieut. (j.g.) Thomas G. W. Settle, U.S.N., who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Settle, at the Bancroft Hotel in Washington, left on Feb. 24 to join the U.S.S. Chew for duty, to sail for Cuban waters.

Col. Delamere Skerrett, U.S.A., is returning to his home at 205 West 80th street, New York city, after a serious operation at the Post Graduate Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen were with their cousin, Colonel Skerrett.

A son, Samuel Miller von Kummer, grandson of Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, U.S.A., was born to Capt. F. G. von Kummer, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. von Kummer at San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 12, 1919. Captain von Kummer is now serving overseas with the 26th Division.

At a luncheon tendered to American newspaper men by Sir Harry Britain at the American Officers' Club in Chesterfield House, London, on Feb. 20, it was announced that this institution, which served as a home for hundreds of American Army and Navy men during the war, would be closed in a few weeks, says a cablegram from London.

Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., commanding the Northeastern Department with headquarters at Boston, has been invited by the Connecticut General Assembly to address the legislative body on March 7, when he will be the guest of the city of Hartford. General Edwards was in command of the New England Division in France, participating with it in a number of battles.

Col. J. Q. A. Brett, U.S.A., and Miss Brett entertained at dinner on Feb. 12 and 14 for their house guests, Mrs. R. A. Kipp and Miss Marion Ginnaty, of Washington. After the dinner on the 12th they took their guests to the dance at the Army and Navy Club, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, and on the 14th to the St. Valentine dance at the Motor Transport Group at Camp Hill, Va.

Mrs. C. O. Ward, wife of Lieutenant Ward, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. John C. Wait, of New York city, left Newport News on Feb. 24 to spend a month visiting at Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Lieutenant Ward is at Newport News on duty in connection with the fitting out of the U.S.S. Thomas, a destroyer, which is being built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Col. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has changed his address from Camp Lewis, Wash., to U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile, Ala. This change of station follows the demobilization of the 213th Engineers Regiment of which Colonel Thomas has been in command since last October. His new duties will probably be with the river and harbor district which is under the control of the U.S. Engineer Office at Mobile, Ala.

Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., who was in command of the United States naval forces in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, arrived at New York Feb. 24. Admiral Bullard on board the Olympic said there were still ten destroyers and six submarine chasers in the Adriatic, assisting in the cleaning of that body of water of the numerous mines that are floating everywhere. The Italians are doing the major portion of this mine sweeping work, he said.

Capt. R. P. Crandall, M.C., U.S.N., has the distinction of being in charge of the largest naval medical supply depot in the United States and probably the best known depot of its kind in the world, considering its far-reaching influence during the world war. It is located at Pearl and Sands streets, Brooklyn, New York, and is contained in a building completed only a few months ago, eight stories in height, built of steel and concrete and fitted with every necessary device known to the building industry. The staff includes fifteen officers, twenty-five enlisted men and 140 civil employees. The death rate in the Navy during the influenza epidemic was kept to a comparatively low rate in part because of the enterprise and efficiency of the staff of the Brooklyn depot.

The recent housewarming of the new house for officers and their families at 39 Bay State road, Boston, was a great success. Mrs. Robert Bradley and Mrs. George Crocker served tea. Mrs. Barrett Wendell received the many guests of the Army and Navy, prominent among whom were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, Miss Ruckman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter, Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Powers, U.S.N. The house, delightfully situated on the Charles river, accessible to the cars, is charmingly homelike. The house, which was donated by Mrs. Charles Fiske, jr., and opened by the Special Aid Society, is for the convenience not only of the officers but their wives and families. Mrs. Luther M. Ferguson, widow of Lieutenant Ferguson, is the resident hostess.

Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., entertained at dinner on Feb. 22 at the Springhaven Country Club. Lieut. Col. J. R. Cress, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cress have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Inn, Washington.

Col. G. C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty in Washington, has been assigned to duty at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul R. Hudson, U.S.A., were the guests for several days last week at the Shoreham, Washington.

A son, Lee James Drisco, was born to Lieut. Lee N. Drisco, U.S.N., and Mrs. Drisco at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 10, 1919.

Mrs. Percy P. Bishop, wife of Brigadier General Bishop, U.S.A., now in France, is living at the Farnborough, Washington.

Mrs. William P. Kitts and Miss Julia are stopping at Shadow Lawn, Asheville, N.C., while Colonel Kitts, U.S.A., is stationed at Oteen, N.C.

Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greenleaf have as their guest at Panama Canal Zone, Mrs. Greenleaf's aunt, Miss Corkran.

Mrs. Alston R. Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Simpson, U.S.N., and daughter of Senator Hoke Smith, is spending the winter in Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, U.S.N., has let his house on Le Roy place, Washington, and with Miss Lorna Rawson is temporarily established at the Bancroft.

Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanger are at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., where they have been making an extended visit.

Mrs. James Everington and two children are living at 1560 Jackson street, Oakland, Cal., until Lieutenant Colonel Everington, U.S.A., returns from France.

The annual ball of the Woman's Army and Navy League, of which Mrs. Emerson H. Liscum is president, will take place this year, as usual on Easter Monday.

Mrs. Charles Marsh, formerly Miss Charlotte Evans, wife of Captain Marsh, U.S.N., chief of staff of the 1st Naval Division, is at the Carolina, Pinehurst, N.C.

Col. James Totten, U.S.A., with Mrs. Totten and their two boys, who has been at the Seville for some months past, has taken an apartment at the Decatur, Washington.

Rear Admiral George W. Baird, U.S.N., spoke at the United Service Club of America, Dupont Circle, Washington, on Feb. 25, his subject being "Ireland Before the War."

Mrs. Adolphus Staton, wife of Commander Staton, U.S.N., who has spent this winter in Boston, is now visiting her mother, Mrs. Blair, at her home at Silver Spring, Md.

Mrs. Watts, wife of Comdr. William C. Watts, U.S.N., has returned to Washington and is residing on Twenty-first street. Miss Emily Watts is at Bryn Mawr Preparatory School, Pa.

Mrs. Soule, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule, U.S.N., has recovered sufficiently from a long and severe illness, to be moved from the hospital to her apartment in the Highlands, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. McMurray and Miss Ethel McMurray, wife and daughter of the late Major McMurray, U.S.A., have returned to Washington after an absence of some months which were spent in China and Japan.

Col. Frank M. Rumbold, U.S.A., since his return from France, has been detailed to the Militia Bureau, Washington, D.C., and for the present he and Mrs. Rumbold have taken an apartment at the Cairo Hotel, Washington.

The Misses Veeder and Miss Mildred Green, daughters and niece of Commodore Ten Eyck DeW. Veeder, U.S.N., entertained at a tea on Feb. 22 at their home on F street, Washington, for their guest, Miss Eldridge, of Radnor, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, U.S.A., entertained a large company at dinner on Feb. 20 in Washington in honor of Mrs. Henry Clegg, of New York, who has been the house guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C.

Miss Golden Ruggles, daughter of Brig. Gen. C. L. H. Ruggles, U.S.A., entertained at bridge followed by a tea on Feb. 19 in Washington. Miss Mary Hellen was guest of honor and Miss Ruggles was assisted in receiving by her grandmother, Mrs. George Ruggles.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A., retired, is returning to Washington after a year and a half at Fort Monroe, Va. Col. and Mrs. Lundeen will be at the Westmoreland. Their daughter, Mrs. E. E. Pritchett has taken an apartment at the Cordova, Florida avenue, and Twentieth street.

Mrs. Everett D. Barlow, Jr., children and guest, Miss Mae Reardon, of Leavenworth, Kas., have taken quarters at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to be near Lieut. Col. E. D. Barlow, Jr., U.S.A., who has recently returned from France and is under treatment at Letterman General Hospital.

Mrs. C. P. Stallman, who with her small daughter, Margaret Sayre, has been living at 123 Westminster road, Rochester, N.Y., during Dr. Stallman's absence in France, received a cablegram on Feb. 25 that the Doctor was sailing that day for the States, accompanying the 1st Battalion, 74th Engrs.

Mrs. Converse, dean of women, Ohio State University, and wife of Col. George L. Converse, U.S.A., leads the discussion before the deans of the National Educational Association of the question of student activities with special reference to a sane, democratic and social life for the whole student body. The National Educational Association meets in Chicago this week and Mrs. Converse represents the Ohio State University at the meeting.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

The assignment of three major generals and twenty-four brigadier generals of the Army to stations and duties on Feb. 21 is noted under our Army head this week.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClernand, U.S.A., retired, has been relieved from command of the Presidio of San Francisco and has been ordered home.

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Insp. Gen., U.S.A., who is on the sick list, has been ordered from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Washington for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Col. William H. Clopton, Jr., Tank Corps, U.S.A., has been ordered to command the Tank Corps units at Camp Meade, Md.

Col. S. McP. Rutherford, Cav., has been detailed in

the I.G.D. and has been assigned as inspector of the Southern Department, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. Robert E. Pate, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been serving in France ever since the United States entered the war against Germany, arrived in New York, Feb. 19, to assume new duties at the Haritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J. Lieutenant Pate while in France was stationed at Camp Coetquidan, A.P.O. 711, Morbihan. This was a great ordnance camp, from which eleven brigades of United States Field Artillery were equipped for the battle front. There was also a Field Artillery range at the camp where the troops were trained in artillery firing. Lieutenant Pate had a most interesting experience in France, but is naturally glad to be in the United States once more.

Brigadier Generals, Medical Corps.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 25 once more voted favorably to report for confirmation in the Senate of the nominations of Col. W. D. McCaw and Lieut. Col. R. E. Noble (major general, emergency) to be brigadier generals in the Medical Corps, Regular Army. These nominations have been in committee since Dec. 4, 1918.

General Goethals to Engage in Business.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., retired, will relinquish the duties of Director of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, General Staff, on March 3, and will be relieved from all active duty. General Goethals will soon go to New York to engage in private business as consulting engineer. No announcement as to his successor had been made at the War Department up to Feb. 26.

ARMY ITEMS.

Changes at U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

Following the investigation of conditions at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth made by Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams subsequent to the mutiny at the barracks on Jan. 30, the following officers have been relieved from duty and ordered to their homes: Lieut. Col. W. R. Harrison, Major S. A. Smoke; Capt. J. W. L. Blanchard, Philippine Scouts, retired; Capt. H. E. Mitchell and Capt. H. N. Fales. All of these officers were on the retired list when the United States entered the war and they volunteered for active duty so that officers in good physical condition could be with commands in the war zone. Colonel Harrison was on the board of officers that began on Feb. 17 to take up the records and make recommendations for clemency for the soldier prisoners confined in the Disciplinary Barracks. Captain Mitchell has been the prison adjutant and he was regarded as an efficient and accommodating officer by all who came in contact with him. Nine officers have been assigned to duty at the Disciplinary Barracks, according to orders announced in Washington last week. This seems to be a readjustment plan, but at the barracks it is said that the institution was being put back into its pre-war condition. The following are the officers to be stationed there: Col. James B. Allison, S.C.; Major Herbert L. Taylor, G.S.; Major Casper R. Rucker, Inf.; Capt. Sterling A. Wood, Jr., Dale M. Hoagland, Evan C. Williams, Inf.; Majors Edward M. Swan and Harding Poln, Cav.; Major Stanley L. James, S.C. The following officers also were relieved from the barracks and were ordered to duty at Fort Riley with the 164th Depot Brigade: Major Welton M. Modisette, Cav., and Capt. Herman Dempwolf and Emel W. Leard, Inf.

RETURN OF 27TH DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, U.S.A., of the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, serving overseas, who recently arrived in New York in charge of an advance party of officers to make arrangements for the parade of the division in New York city during the week ending March 22, if possible, has established headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore in room 152. Here interesting maps are displayed on the wall showing all the movements of the division in training and combat in the various zones it operated in. The maps are wonderfully complete in detail and show every essential of the battlefield and camp. Officers accompanying Colonel Kincaid were Lieut. Col. William T. Starr, Majors Tridman Tupper, William E. Lane, Charles A. MacArthur and L. A. Salisbury, Chaplain Francis E. Kelly, Captains Edward H. Kent, George H. Storm, Jerome F. Langer, Chester P. Jones, George R. Gibbons, James S. Wadsworth, James B. Motley and John Herman, Lieuts. Theodore Crane, Edward T. Beemish, E. M. McCabe, E. L. Mellaney and F. V. Jackson. Colonel Kincaid, Chaplain Kelly, Captain Kent and other officers in telling the experiences of the division on the battle front paid high tribute to the comradeship of the British troops towards the American divisions serving with them, and also told many amusing stories. Both the 27th and 30th Divisions, U.S.A., which served with the British, were equipped by the latter with rifles, ammunition, machine guns and field artillery. The latter, it is said, manned by British and Australian troops, was perfectly served. The British also supplied flying machines and airmen for the front held by the Americans, and their work also came in for high praise. British officers and non-coms, who acted as instructors to the 27th Division while it was in the training sector were most highly spoken of for their thoroughness, patience and politeness. It was also stated that the British had ammunition and other supplies in the most ample quantities for the 27th Division, and when and where General O'Ryan wanted them. Mr. Grover Whalen, secretary to Mayor Hylan of New York, has announced that the Mayor's committee having to do with the parade of the 27th Division, U.S.A., has arranged to provide the largest grandstand ever erected. It will extend from 59th street to 110th street along Fifth avenue and will be built to accommodate the relatives of the soldiers and others. Each soldier, it is planned, shall receive two tickets for relatives or friends. The stand, it is estimated, will hold 100,000 persons. The parade probably will take place between March 17 and 30.

An official notice has been issued by Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, J.A., 27th Division, that "the division insignia 'Welcome Home' badge and banner handled and distributed by 1st Lieut. L. Roberts Walton, 39 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, is the only official and authorized insignia of the 27th New York Division."

Brig. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, U.S.A., who was in command of the 53d Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, U.S.A., composed of the 105th and 106th Infantry and the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, arrived in New York from France on Feb. 26, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. James B. Sinclair, General Blanding, who

was a colonel in the Florida National Guard before the United States entered the war, praised the battle work of the 27th Division in the highest terms and gave some new information, stating that the losses in the 27th Division are far greater than has been officially reported thus far by the War Department. General Blanding stated that in the battle for the Hindenburg line, in his brigade alone, out of some 8,000 men who went into the battle only 2,800 came out, after the brigade was withdrawn on Nov. 1. He said that through all the terrific fighting not a single replacement was received. General Blanding paid a high compliment to Major General O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division, saying that the success of the New York guardsmen was due to the ability and energy of the General. General Blanding is now attached to the 92d Division, but will endeavor to obtain permission to parade with the 27th Division in New York.

NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Functions of Director of Air Service.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has recently outlined the functions of the Director of Air Service, to enable the director to exercise the necessary supervision, control, and direction over the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics. The Director of the Air Service will carry out the duties of the chief of the service as prescribed in Article 81, Army Regulations, 1918. He will exercise under the Chief of Staff full and complete supervision, control and direction over the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Division of Military Aeronautics in all that pertains to administration, supply, instruction, training and discipline.

Gas Station for Airplanes at Panama.

The Governor of the Province of San Blas, Republic of Panama, has offered the U.S. Government the use of a portion of Capital Island, Porvenir, for aviation purposes, and he has offered to build a gasoline station there. Co-operating with Navy aviation officers, the commanding officer of France Field, Cristobal, Canal Zone, plans to visit Porvenir in a Navy submarine chaser, and complete arrangements for the establishment of this gasoline station. The importance of such a station is apparent when it is learned from Navy sources that six Curtiss NC-1 flying boats are capable of landing 200 soldiers and equipment at any point along a 700-mile coast within three hours' time.

New Board of Contract Review.

Lieut. Col. Jacob E. Fickel, Capt. George W. Price and Louis Montford have been appointed members of the Board of Contract Review of the Division of Military Aeronautics, vice Col. Harold Bennington and Capt. Otis S. Van de Mark and Lewis B. Ticknor, relieved.

Committee for Medal Awards Named.

In conformity with the request of the Aero Club of America, the following officers have been named to constitute a board to submit recommendations for awards of the Aero Club Medals of Merit, and the awards of the Mackey trophy: Col. Townsend F. Dodd, Lieut. Col. Herbert A. Dargue and Byron Q. Jones and Lieut. Sidney T. Thomas.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 940-42.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 45-A, FEB. 24, 1919, WAR DEPT.

CAVALRY.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. R. McCoy, Cav., is made permanent.

INFANTRY.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. G. W. Teachout, Inf., is made permanent.

S.O. 46, FEB. 25, 1919, WAR DEPT.

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Pvt. 1st Class Charles Gelling, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will proceed to his home.

INFANTRY.

25TH—First Sergt. William Jenkins, Supply Co., 25th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and will proceed to his home.

26TH—First Sergt. Edward Donnelly, Co. G, 26th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home.

35TH—Sergt. J. L. Thompson, Co. G, 35th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and will proceed to his home.

Infantry, Unassigned.

The provisional appointments by promotion in the U.S. Army of the following officers of the Infantry arm, with the rank in 1918 set opposite their names, are announced: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. J. Zerboe and P. A. Heileman, Aug. 10; L. D. Simmons, Aug. 27; C. R. Perkins, Sept. 6; F. W. Cheney, Sept. 7; A. F. Hiles, Jr., Sept. 14; J. F. Predin, Jr., Oct. 2; J. B. Wise, Jr., C. M. Culp and H. D. Norton, Oct. 5.

RETIERED OFFICERS.

The transfer to the active list of the Army of Major C. G. Hall, retired, to be major of Cavalry from May 15, 1917, to take effect Feb. 24, 1919, is announced, and his name will appear in the list of majors of Cavalry next below that of F. McCoy.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Sergt. C. Fasbender, 12th Recruit Co., Gen. Ser. Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will proceed to his home.

First Sergt. A. H. Barteher, 28th Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home.

CHANGES IN UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

The following changes in uniform specifications, advance notice of several of which have previously appeared in these columns, though dated Jan. 25, are just released in printed form. It will be noted that the recently authorized Porto Rican Occupation badge and the Congressional National Guard badges and their ribbons are herein described in paragraphs 156½, 160½ and 160%:

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

CHANGES NO. 7, JAN. 25, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Para. 23, 36, 36½, 49½, 73, 79, 92, 121 and 160½. Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, are changed, and Para. 39½, 156½ and 160% are added, as follows:

23. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 5 and 6, War D. 1918.) **FACINGS**.—Add subparagraphs (b) and (c) as follows:

(a) Provost Marshal General's Department.—Yellow piped with green.
(b) Transportation Corps.—Scarlet piped with green. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)
36. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D. 1917, and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, War D. 1918.) **INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF COAT**.

BRONZE METAL.

Add subparagraphs (ah) and (ai) as follows:

(ah) Provost Marshal General's Department.—The letters "PM" in silver inclosed in a bronze wreath; the device to be 1 inch high.
(ai) Transportation Corps.—Winged car wheel, flanged, on a rail, surrounded by a rim, 1 inch in diameter. To be worn with wheel to the front. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

36½. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D. 1917, and No. 5, War D. 1918.) **INSIGNIA ON LEFT BREAST (AIR SERVICE)**.

Qualified officers will wear insignia on left breast as follows:
(a) Military aviator, junior military aviator, and reserve military aviator.—A device of oxidized silver consisting of a pair of wings with the shield between. Device to measure 3 inches from tip to tip.
(b) Military aeronaut, junior military aeronaut, and reserve military aeronaut.—A device of oxidized silver consisting of a pair of wings with a balloon between. Device to measure 3½ inches from tip to tip.

(c) Observer.—An oxidized silver single wing to the left of the letter "O" in bright silver; the "O" to encircle the letter "US" in oxidized silver in relief on an oxidized silver background. The device to measure 1½ inches in length. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

39½. **INSIGNIA ON SLEEVE (AIR SERVICE)**.
Flying instructor.—Gilt insignia of the same design and size as the insignia for officers of the Air Service (Par. 38 ad), omitting the propeller. To be worn just above the right cuff on all coats. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

49½. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. Nos. 3 and 6, War D. 1918.) **PIPING ON OVERSEA CAP**.—Add the following:

Provost Marshal General's Department.—Yellow with green threads.
Transportation Corps.—Scarlet with green threads. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

72. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. Nos. 4, 5 and 6, War D. 1918.) **CHEVRONS, SPECIAL FOR DIFFERENT ARMS**.—Add subparagraph (m) as follows:

(m) Transportation Corps.
Master Engineer, senior grade.—A wreath with a winged car wheel within and a star above.
Master Engineer, junior grade.—A wreath with a winged car wheel within. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

75. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. Nos. 4, 5 and 6, War D. 1918.) **CHEVRONS, PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS**.—Add the following to subparagraph (a):

Provost Marshal General's Department.—The letters "PM".

Transportation Corps.—A winged car wheel. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

92. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4, War D. 1918.) **CORDS, MAT**.—To be of the color of the facings of the arm of service as issued. The color for corps of interpreters and corps of intelligence police to be green and white; for Tank Service, gray; for Chemical Service, cobalt blue and golden yellow; for candidates at officers' training schools, all branches of the service, red, white, and blue. For machine gun units the acorns and keeper will be red. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

121. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 1, War D. 1917, and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, War D. 1918.) **ORNAMENTS, COLLAR (BRONZE)**.—Add the following to subparagraph (c):

(d) Provost Marshal General's Department: The letters "PM". (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

150½. **ARMY OF PORTO RICO OCCUPATION BADGE**.

(a) Badge.—To be of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter. On the obverse side is a conventional castle with the addition of two round corner towers, the whole in a circle composed of the words "Army of Occupation, Porto Rico," in the upper half, and in the lower half the date "1898" at the bottom, with a branch of the tobacco plant on the left and stalk of sugar cane on the right. The reverse side is the same as that of the Indian Wars badge. The badge to be suspended from a brass bar (3/16 inch long by 1/16 inch wide) by a silken ribbon (1½ inches long) of the same description and width as that described below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of silk and composed of a band of blue (¾ inch), a yellow stripe (1/16 inch), a band of red (¾ inch), a yellow stripe (1/16 inch), and a band of blue (¾ inch), with a border of red (1/16 inch) on each edge, the whole to be 1½ inches wide and ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

160½. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 6, War D. 1918.) **CONGRESSIONAL NATIONAL GUARD MEDAL**.—Rescinded, and the following substituted therefor: **MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN SPANISH WAR**.

(a) Medal.—To be of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter. On the obverse a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet on which is inscribed, "For service in the Spanish War." The tablet is surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse side is the coat of arms of the United States, with a scroll below and surrounded by a wreath. The medal is suspended by a silken ribbon, 1½ inches in width, from a brass bar (3/16 inch by 1/16 inch), the ribbon to be of the description given below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of green silk, with a band of yellow ¾ inch wide, ¼ inch from each edge. The whole to be 1½ inches wide and ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

160½. **MEDAL FOR SERVICE ON MEXICAN BORDER**.
(a) Medal.—To be of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter. On the obverse a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet on which is inscribed, "For service on the Mexican border." The tablet is surrounded by a wreath. On the reverse side is the coat of arms of the United States, with a scroll below and surrounded by a wreath. The medal is suspended by a silken ribbon, 1½ inches in width, from a brass bar (3/16 inch by 1/16 inch), the ribbon to be of the description given below.

(b) Ribbon.—To be of green silk, with a yellow band, ½ inch wide, in the center. The whole to be 1½ inches wide and ¾ inch long. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7, Jan. 25, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.
Official: P. C. HARRIS, The Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR 79, FEB. 14, 1919, WAR DEPT.

This circular which refers to temporary promotions appears on page 919 of this issue.

CIRCULAR 85, FEB. 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

This circular which relates to the proper wearing of uniforms and decorations by officers and men, and given instructions for the improvements of military courtesy and discipline, appears on page 919 of this issue.

G.O. 2, JAN. 27, 1919, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Lawrence, Motor Transport Corps (Inf.), having reported is announced as department motor transport officer, relieving Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Motor Transport Corps (Cav.).

G.O. 7, FEB. 13, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Alexander L. Dade, I.G.D., having reported is announced as department inspector, with station in Chicago, Ill.

G.O. 8, FEB. 16, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

I.—Col. Evan H. Humphrey, G.S.C., * * * is announced as Chief of Staff of the Central Department, with station in Chicago, Ill.

II.—Lieut. Col. James M. Petty, G.S.C., * * * is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Central Department, with station in Chicago, Ill.

By command of Major General Wood:
H. O. S. REISTAND, A.G., Dept. Adjutant.

G.O. 39, DEC. 13, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. Laurence V. Fraiser, O.E., is designated as department engineer, Philippine Dept., and district engineer officer in charge of defensive works, relieving Lieut. Col. W. Morris Chubb, C.E., who will remain on duty at these headquarters, with station in Manila, until such time as will enable him to comply with War Department orders heretofore issued.

G.O. 94, DEC. 27, 1918, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Capt. Michael E. Sliney, P.S., in addition to his other duties is announced as inspector of small arms practice and athletic representative.

By order of Colonel Root:

H. W. BAIRD, Lieut. Col. Cav., A.G.S.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson to Washington, D.C., for consultation with The A.G. and the Surgeon General relative to conditions at Camp Upton, N.Y. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is relieved from the temporary command of Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged as brigadier generals, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 1, 1919: Brig. Gens. J. A. Penn, F. T. Austin, G. C. Sadarova, H. L. Laubach, H. P. Howard, J. R. Lindsay, W. T. Littlebrant, E. Anderson, J. D. L. Hartman, F. J. Koester and G. O. Cress. (Feb. 24, War D.)

The following officers are honorably discharged from the Service of the United States under the provisions of Circular No. 75, W.D., 1918, effective March 1, 1919: Brig. Gens. W. Wilson, E. Vollrath and A. H. Blanding. (Feb. 24, War D.)
Brig. Gen. T. A. Bingham, Engrs., from present duties as department engineer, Eastern Department, as soon as his services can be spared. He will continue on his other duties at his present station. In addition to his other duties Col. S. W. Roessler, Engrs., will report in person to the C.G., Eastern Dept., for duty as department engineer, Eastern Dept. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Brig. Gen. E. J. McClelland, retired, is relieved from the command of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to home and from active duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood (major, U.S.A., retired), at his own request, is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 1, 1919, and is relieved from active duty that date. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The following assignments of general officers are ordered: Brig. Gens. T. R. Rivers, now at Camp Meade, Md., to command of depot brigade that camp; D. W. Ketchum, now at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to command of Camp Taylor, Ky.; W. J. Nicholson, now at Camp Upton, N.Y., to command of that camp; G. H. Estes, now at Camp Travis, Texas, to command of the depot brigade at Camp Upton, N.Y.; H. R. Hickok, now at Camp Funston, Kas., will report to the commanding general, Southern Dept., for assignment to command at Fort Douglas, Ariz.; R. P. Davis, now at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to command of coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bay; G. Blakely, now at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

C. H. McNeill, now at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to command of South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Davis, now at the port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to command of 39th Artillery Brigade at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

R. W. Briggs, now at Camp Travis, Texas, to command of 8th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Knox, Ky.; G. V. Henry, now at Camp Logan, Texas, to command of Camp Beauregard, La.; D. B. Devore, now at Camp Logan, Texas, to command of that camp; J. A. Ryan, now at Camp Sheridan, Ala., to command of that camp; 1st Lieut. F. E. Burrows, 372d Inf., to Hoboken, N.J. (Feb. 21, War D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, C.S.

Lieut. Col. H. Parsons, G.S., from Switzerland to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

The following officers, now in Paris, France, will report in person to Brig. Gen. M. Churchill, G.S., Paris, for duty in connection with the official history of the war: Major Fred M. Fling, 2d Lieut. R. B. Yewdale. (Feb. 24, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE AG.

Major J. Van Ness Philip, A.G.D., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Dunbar, A.G.D., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. R. K. Cravens, A.G.D., from duty in the office of The AG. about Feb. 27, 1919, and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Southern Dept., as department adjutant, relieving Col. A. S. Morgan, A.G.D., who will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General for orders. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Olson, A.G.D., to Camp Meade, Md., as assistant personnel adjutant. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. E. Whiston, A.G.D., is assigned to duty with the Inspector General's Dept., Chicago, Ill. (Feb. 24, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Major F. G. Delano, I.G., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Col. J. G. Galbraith, I.G., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 21, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major J. L. Stettinius, J.A., from duty as judge advocate, 10th Division, and will report to commanding general, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as camp judge advocate. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. M. Smithey, J.A., to the Judge Advocate General for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Davis, J.A., to Judge Advocate General, Washington, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. R. West and Major P. H. Alston to Washington to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. (Feb. 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty: Major A. B. Ames and Capt. F. Kelly. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. S. Henderson and Capt. R. L. MacAndrew to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. B. Nurse to Schenectady, N.Y.; Capt. C. F. Hickman and P. B. Hoge to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The detail of 2d Lieut. A. T. Douglas, Q.M.C., as assistant to the American military attaché, Rome, Italy, from May 3, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. P. Duval to Hoboken, N.J.; Major H. McNeill to Government Island, N.Y.; Capt. G. D. Emerson to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. G. Clark to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. C. Weiss to Camp Meade, Md.; Capt. H. F. Owens to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. Galbraith to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. E. L. Shubert to Jeffersonville, Ind.; Capt. E. I. Nava to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. R. B. Hughes is detailed as supply officer at Governors Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. R. T. Hale to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Briggs to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major M. B. Dunbar to Fort Omaha, Neb.; Major E. A. Bonner to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. D. Chipley to Newport News, Va.; Capt. F. H. Richey to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. A. E. Sullivan to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Capt. St. C. Street to Camp Upton, N.Y., as C.O. of auxiliary remount depot thereat; Capt. L. Roubie to Takoma Park, D.C.; Walter Reed General Hospital; Capt. R. C. Wheeler, W. Ackerman and N. M. Colony to Washington; Capt. B. M. Hall to Newport News, Va., as assistant to officer in charge of utilities; 2d Lieut. A. D. McCreedy to Baltimore, Md.; Hospital No. 7; 2d Lieut. R. E. Johnson to Washington; 2d Lieut. A. H. Walpole to Fort Crook, Neb. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to Washington, D.C., to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic for duty: Major W. D. Douly and Capt. J. E. Maloney. (Feb. 20, War D.)

The assignment of Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Q.M.G., as

Q.M. General of the Army and Director of Purchase and Storage from Feb. 13, 1919, is announced. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, Washington, D.C., duty: Col. J. S. Chambers, Lieut. Col. M. H. Hanson. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major E. Beits to Washington, D.C.; Major J. T. Stockton to Philadelphia, Pa., as zone property auditor; Major G. D. Gorton to San Francisco, Cal., as zone property auditor; Major B. G. Squier to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Capt. R. L. Cave, R. Smith, W. C. Craven and G. C. Benson, jr., to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. L. Toplett to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Capt. A. T. Thomas to Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. T. E. Yates to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. P. Robbins to Washington; Capt. W. A. Cryderman to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the March transport from San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. T. O. Unlap to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. S. Beard to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Capt. G. Abel to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Billington, Q.M.C., to Brownsville, Texas, as constructing Q.M. (Feb. 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. L. Keyes to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in S.G. office; Major F. J. Wurtelle to West Point, N.Y.; Major E. S. Sledge to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Hospital No. 30; Capt. F. W. Hunter to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Capt. R. A. Greene to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. R. J. Johnson report by wire to commanding general, Western Dept.; Capt. E. S. Gillette to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Hospital No. 20; Capt. J. D. Thomas to C.O. Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. G. E. Emery to Oteen, N.C.; Hospital No. 19; 1st Lieut. W. P. Kirby to Erie Proving Grounds, Ohio. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 6, for duty: Capt. S. A. Lowenberg, 1st Lieut. A. E. Jafin and H. A. McDermott. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. A. E. Truby from duty in Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C., to Director of Military Aeronautics; Col. C. H. Mayo to Washington, D.C.; Major J. M. Day to Hoboken, N.J.; Major W. R. Evans to Hoboken, N.J.; Major R. M. Ritchey to Eastview, N.Y.; Hospital No. 36; Major J. E. Cannaday to Chillicothe, Ohio; Camp Sherman; Capt. O. K. Spoor and A. M. MacNamee to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. A. E. Bohm to Dayton, Ohio; Capt. R. W. Duke to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. T. Alton to Billmore, N.C.; Hospital No. 12; Capt. C. R. Strickland to West Baden, Ind.; Hospital No. 35; 1st Lieut. G. H. Jacobson to Hospital No. 32, Chicago, Ill. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Lieut. Col. E. C. Register and Major L. F. Luckie. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Deming, N.M., to camps specified for duty: Lieut. Col. W. H. McLaughlin, Capt. W. F. Millison and 1st Lieut. M. H. Shipley, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, that post, for duty: 1st Lieut. C. J. Altmaier, M. Gleich and O. C. Hyslop. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Williamsbridge, N.Y., General Hospital No. 1, for duty: Capt. L. Grimbreg and A. H. Woods. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of M.C. from duty at Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., and report by wire to the commanding general, Western Dept., for assignment to duty: Major L. B. Sturdevant, Capt. M. C. Crane and C. B. Hare, 1st Lieut. C. W. Adams, C. Patterson and E. F. Swarthout. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. L. Keller to Washington, D.C., to Surgeon General of the Army; Col. G. H. Scott to Long Island, N.Y.; Major W. P. Davenport to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 1; Major W. G. Turnbull to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; Major E. P. Beverley to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. C. S. Losey and F. J. Prater to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. P. Wegforth to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. H. C. Perkins to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens; Capt. F. S. West to New Haven, Conn., Army General Hospital No. 16; Capt. J. H. Mustard to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis; Capt. I. I. Hirschman to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. Cushing to Hospital No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. S. Harris to Washington, D.C.; Major I. B. Kahn to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in Base Hospital No. 1; Major J. W. Carroll to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Major F. M. Pfeiffer to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Capt. J. T. Hovey to Eastview, N.Y., General Hospital No. 38; Capt. F. J. Herbig to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8; Capt. H. E. Mine to Houston, Texas; Capt. S. Stalberg to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman; Capt. J. R. Hunter to Carlisle, Pa., to Hospital No. 31; Capt. W. A. Beckmeyer to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 3. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Major W. M. Bassett, M.C., at Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for discharge. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of the M.C. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty: Capt. J. J. Beard, 1st Lieut. (J. J. H. Hilton, W. H. Howard. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of the M.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., War Prison Barracks No. 2, that post, for duty: Capt. G. W. Threlkeld, 1st Lieut. I. Hodel. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. M. Shipley to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty at base hospital; Lieut. Col. J. A. Burkett to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Lieut. Col. A. W. Schoenleber to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, as camp surgeon; Lieut. Col. J. F. Johnston to Hattiesburg, Miss.; Lieut. Col. W. T. Cade, jr., to Fort McDowell, Cal.; Major R. F. Kieffer to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2; Major J. O. Rogers to Petersburg, Va.; Major J. L. Whiston, Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major G. D. Brance to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major A. J. Canning from Philippines to the United States for instruction; Capt. W. S. Driscoll to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Capt. E. L. Ayne to Tobyhanna, Pa.; Capt. J. O. Parker to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. H. D. Newkirk to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Philippine Islands for duty: Major W. C. Thomas, 1st Lieut. R. Bogan and S. V. Kibby. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Enlisted Men, Medical Department.

Serjt. 1st Class W. G. Long, Med. Dept., is placed upon the retired list at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and will proceed home. (Feb. 19, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. M. E. Scott, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. F. A. Stewart, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2, for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: 1st Lieut. A. G. Ames and C. B. Treasure. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major A. P. Matthews, D.C., to U.S. and wire to The Adjutant General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. (Feb. 20, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Stachowiak, D.C., to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major C. Van Wyck to Sheffield, Ala., Nitrate Plant No. 1; 1st Lieut. J. L. Weldon to Washington, D.C., St. Elizabeth's Hospital; 1st Lieut. A. M. Smith, jr., to El Paso, Texas, Motor Transport Repair Unit No. 315; 1st Lieut. C. W. Johnson to Fort Wingate, N.M. (Feb. 24, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Officers of V.C. to duty as follows: Capt. H. H. Howe to Camp Sherman, Ohio; Capt. F. B. Gage to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Fast to Fort Bliss, Texas; 1st Lieut. F. R. McNabb to Fort Bliss, Texas, with the 15th Trains and Military Police. (Feb. 19, War D.)

The following officers of V.C., now in France with the A.E.F., are relieved from station with the 5th Replacement Unit, Veterinary Training School, Camp Lee, Va., and will report to the commanding general, A.E.F., France, for duty: 1st Lieut. T. B. Howie, R. B. Rath and F. M. Wilson; 2d Lieut. O. M. Faulkner, G. J. Jarvis and J. D. Phelan. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Gould, V.C., upon arrival of Capt. J. F. Crosby, V.C., will report by telegraph to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D.C., for instructions. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Crosby, V.O., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major J. K. Reinhold, San. Co., to Accotink, Va., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of San. Co. to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. P. Myer to St. Louis, Mo., General Hospital No. 40; 2d Lieut. O. W. Winchell to Hoboken, N.J.; 2d Lieut. P. J. Dempsey to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of San. Co. to duty as follows: Capt. A. C. Manning to Columbia, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Capt. N. M. Stewart to Camp Greene, N.C.; Capt. B. F. Tyler to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. S. L. Darling to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Butler, San. Corps, to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. H. C. Hanford, San. Corps, to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Capt. C. E. to duty as follows: E. Lyndon to Washington, D.C.; J. J. Phelan to Millen, Ga.; E. C. Sandberg to Washington. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Col. E. Burr, C.E., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. P. W. Kniskern, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., and take station there for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. W. D. Weidlein, C.E., is detailed as professor at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Col. W. E. Judson, C.E., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. W. L. G. Mackenzie, C.E., to 3d Engrs., San Francisco, Cal., and to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. E. Burr to New York, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. H. Lanagan to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. L. D. Rewell to Lynn, Mass.; Capt. E. H. Pagenhart to Washington; Capt. S. T. Wood to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Gass will continue on his present assignment as assistant to the constructing Q.M., Fort Sheridan, Ill., for a further period of three months, beginning March 1. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Lieut. R. C. Kuldell, C.E., is detailed as a member of the General Staff for the period of the present emergency. He will report to the Chief of Staff for duty with the Operations Division. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Major W. B. Hayes, Engrs., to Carlisle, Pa., General Hospital No. 31, as chief educational officer. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Smith, Engrs., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major C. F. Judson to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. J. Hudson to New York city, N.Y.; Capt. T. P. Peckham to Philadelphia, Pa. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. Sears to Washington, D.C.; Major F. G. Bolles to director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic; Major H. D. Weed to Dayton, Ohio, for duty in charge of Dayton branch office of Aircraft Armament Division, McCook Field; Major A. F. Sinclair to Washington, D.C.; Capt. C. M. Butler to Metuchen, N.J.; Capt. T. G. Durant to Seven Pines, Va., as C.O. Seven Pines General Ord. Depot. (Feb. 21, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. J. Kendrick to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. A. T. Clifton to Little Silver, N.J.; Capt. Alfred Wall; Lieut. Col. S. Behn to New York, N.Y.; Major L. A. Walton to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. L. H. Richmond to Westminster, Md. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. B. L. Jenkins, H. T. Vigor, 2d Lieut. W. S. Regan, R. T. Ayres. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. L. Franklin to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. F. G. Miller, now at Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., to Little Silver, N.J.; Major G. W. Krapf to Arcadia, Los Angeles County, Cal.; Capt. O. E. Marvel to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Higgins to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (Feb. 21, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C. OF A.S.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Capt. J. B. Stetson, Jr., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Capt. H. M. Pierce to Barron Field, Everman, Texas; Capt. R. G. Thach to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Capt. E. J. Lee to New York, N.Y.; Capt. B. J. Saunders, Jr., and 1st Lieut. E. F. Schwab to Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Major W. H. Garrison, Jr., to Aviation General Supply Depot, San Antonio, Texas, and assume command; Major R. S. Brown to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Major P. L. Martin proceed to Washington; Major G. H. Brett to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; Capt. J. M. Clark and 1st Lieut. A. R. Jones to Everman, Texas; Barron Field; Capt. D. D. Douglas to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; Capt. A. J. Coyle to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Ashley and R. W. Andrews to Langley Field, Hampton, Va. (Feb. 21, War D.)

The change in the name of E. T. Reichert, Jr., now serving as second lieutenant, Air Ser. (Aero.), to that of E. Tyson, by decree of the superior court of San Diego County, Cal., on Dec. 30, 1918, is announced. (Feb. 21, War D.)

CHAPLAIN.

Chaplain J. A. Martin from duty at Fort Stocum, N.Y., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. K. T. Riggs to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. J. A. Robinson to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Cavalry Officers' Training School, as instructor; Major J. C. McDermott to C.G., port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. C. D. Mayhugh to C.G., Camp Harry Jones, Ariz., with 1st Cav.; Capt. W. P. Davison to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. E. S. Barnett, Cav. (now on duty with 7th F.A.), is made permanent. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Col. S. McP. Rutherford, Cav., is detailed in the Inspector General's Department for the period of the present emergency. He will report to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as department inspector. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers of Cavalry Arm assigned to 17th Cavalry, Camp Harry Jones, Ariz., and will join: Capt. F. T. Bonsteel and D. R. DeMerritt. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. H. McN. Gregory, Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 20, War D.)

First Lieut. H. J. Adams, Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Howard-Payne University, Brownwood, Texas. (Feb. 21, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

18T—Lieut. H. W. Blakely, 1st F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas, is assigned to 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas, and will join. (Feb. 24, War D.)

14TH—Second Lieut. F. H. Foster, 14th F.A., relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and will join respective regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

82D—Second Lieut. R. Stroud, 82d F.A., is relieved from Fort Sill, Okla., and will join his regiment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of Field Artillery to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, as student officers at Training School; Major B. V. Anderson; Capt. J. R. Cochran, J. W. MacMaster, Jr., M. V. Patton, C. Satterfield, Jr., A. W. Thompson; 1st Lieut. W. L. Bartley, A. F. Churchill, J. L. Duffy, J. P. Galloway, T. G. Milton, L. Tyree; 2d Lieut. J. T. Berry, H. O. Galbroner, S. Mead. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Major H. E. Maguire to Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.; Capt. E. A. Manthey to Director of Embarkation, Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. C. Scott and 1st Lieut. W. A. Tipton to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. W. C. Webb and

K. J. Fancout to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Lieut. Col. G. H. Franke to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Major A. C. Bartlett and Capt. S. D. Hollis to Camp Taylor, Ky.; Capt. O. F. Day and 1st Lieut. C. K. Aikin to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. H. W. Plack to Fort Sill, Okla. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. E. Bray, F.A., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., General Hospital No. 25, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. B. Evans and P. A. Stevens, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty as students at the School for Aerial Observers. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Field Artillery from School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, as students at the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School; 1st Lieut. W. M. Black, Jr., F. C. Conrad, G. A. Saunders; 2d Lieut. R. W. Aubrey, L. R. Barber, W. H. Barlow, S. M. Bevans, L. B. Bixby, W. P. Blair, D. Bloodgood, J. V. Carroll, F. H. Class, H. Crawford, C. R. Gildart, A. J. Hastings, F. M. Henshaw, J. H. Hinde, J. Hinton, C. E. Hixon, L. W. Kinney, J. H. Lewis, Jr., R. B. Madigan, F. A. March, M. M. Miller, E. S. Molitor, J. T. Nelson, E. C. Norman, G. A. Orouark, W. M. Owen, R. S. Padan, H. A. Palmer, E. W. Searby, H. Shaler, A. M. Sheppard, D. E. Sewell, J. M. Walsh, C. O. Walton. (Feb. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to the C.G., Coast Art. training center, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: Majors S. S. Giffin and L. A. McLaughlin. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Major J. C. Waddell, C.A.C. (captain, C.A.C.), will report in person to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., president of the Army retiring board, Washington, for examination by board. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Appointment of 1st Lieut. S. B. Hyde, C.A., as motor transport officer at Fort Revere, Mass., is announced. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Appointment of 1st Lieut. H. Miller, C.A., as acting motor transport officer at Fort Banks, Mass., is announced. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Band Leader J. Caugher, 60th Art. C.A.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Washington, Md., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major H. J. Hatch, C.A.C., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Lieut. W. M. Cline, C.A.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. D. MacMullen, C.A.C., is made permanent. (Feb. 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D—Major H. C. Clement, 2d Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to join proper station. (Feb. 21, War D.)

24TH—Sergt. J. James, Supply Co., 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. C. L. Willard to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Art. training center, as Q.M.; Col. F. V. S. Chamberlain to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., as executive officer; Col. B. J. Tillman is detailed as professor at Joliet high schools, Joliet, Ill.; Col. B. F. Nicklin is detailed for general recruiting service at Springfield, Mass.; Col. F. G. Knabach is detailed for general recruiting service at Joliet, Mo.; Lieut. Col. G. V. Heidt to Columbus, Ohio; Lieut. Col. A. O. Dalton, unassigned, is assigned to 62d Inf. and will join at Camp Lee, Va.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Jones will report for duty in the Personnel Branch, Operations Division, Gen. Staff, Washington; Major S. F. Weaver to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for temporary duty pertaining to the home-coming of the 7th Div.; Major B. D. Edwards to Washington, Md.; Major M. Crawford, Jr., to Dist. No. 4, Tucker Bldg., Raleigh, N.C.; Major S. F. Masbair is detailed as professor at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; Major G. Newgarden, Jr., is detailed as assistant to district military inspector of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Dist. No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.; Capt. O. Henley to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Capt. S. A. Grauer to Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas; Capt. Van C. Walton is detailed as professor at Carlisle School, Bamberg, S.C.; Capt. C. C. Cooper to Straight College, New Orleans, La., as professor; 1st Lieut. J. O. Cleveland is detailed as professor of the Kamehameha schools, Honolulu, Hawaii; 1st Lieut. G. A. Lockhart is detailed as professor at Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Lee, Va., as student officers: Capt. H. J. Peck, 1st Lieut. C. R. Warner and 2d Lieut. E. F. Collins. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. H. Lowe to Washington and report in person to The A.G. of Army; Major T. H. Murphy to Newport News, Va.; Major John D. Miles to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Capt. F. G. Dorwart to Camp Travis, Texas, with 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Hironimus to Camp Pike, Ark., as athletic officer. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Capt. H. P. Pelton, Inf., to General Hospital No. 33, Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., for treatment. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. C. Loring, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieutenant, Col. Inf., only. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Major E. V. Heidt, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, Inf., only, to take effect this date. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Resignation by Provisional 1st Lieut. W. Brinton, Jr., and Provisional 2d Lieut. H. Wolbrette as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Resignation by E. C. Merable, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. first lieutenant is accepted by the President, to take effect this date. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Detail of Capt. F. C. Ralph, Inf., for duty with Ordnance Department and assignment to duty at Pennington general ordnance depot, Pennington, Va., from Feb. 19, 1919, relieving Capt. H. Wilson, Ord. Dept., is announced. (Feb. 21, War D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A board consisting of the following officers is appointed at Camp Gordon, Ga., to inquire into the conduct, efficiency, capacity and qualifications of Capt. A. C. Ames, 45th Inf., and to report whether or not his provisional commission should be terminated at once: Col. J. A. Irons, Lieut. Col. S. A. Gibson, Majors R. G. Sherrard, F. Richardson and J. T. Rhett. (Feb. 21, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. F. Marsh, retired, to his home and from active duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Capt. W. P. J. O'Neill, retired, to home and from active duty. (Feb. 24, War D.)

Col. O. D. Cowles, retired, is relieved from further duty with the Committee on Education and Special Training. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Col. J. G. Galbraith, retired, to home and from active duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Retired officers placed on active military duty for general recruiting service at place specified after his name: Lieut. Col. O. N. Barney, Denver, Colo.; Major T. F. Ryan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Col. W. H. Chaffield, New York, N.Y.; Major H. Harris, Baltimore, Md.; Major J. D. Yost, San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Hosp. Sergt. N. Markovits, U.S.A., retired, now on duty at Camp Funston, Kas., will be relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 21, War D.)

First Sergt. A. P. Clark, U.S.A., retired, now on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., will be relieved from further active duty and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 20, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Col. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Tank Corps, to Camp Meade, Md., for station as C.O. of Tank Corps units. (Feb. 21, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Motor Transport Corps officers to Washington for duty: Majors M. S. Cooper and H. D. Rye. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. D. Pettit, M.T.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Feb. 21, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers as assistants to the military attaché, Russia, are, in addition to their other duties, detailed as military observers with the allied forces in Russia: Capt. J. H. Harfield, 2d Lieut. H. J. Bierman and M. E. Dittkewich. (Feb. 24, War D.)

First Sergt. J. A. Baird, Co. H, 2d Bn., 160th Depot Brigade, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Custer, Mich., and will proceed to his home. (Feb. 20, War D.)

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 15886) was reported to the Senate on Feb. 25 by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs with a few changes in figures of appropriation and the inclusion of various legislative provisions, chief among which are paragraphs providing that hereafter the strength of the active list of the Regular Army shall be 28,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men. The amended bill also provides for a Department of Aeronautics as an executive department for the present war and for one year thereafter, and carries amendments of various sections of the National Defense Act relating to the National Guard.

Items Stricken Out.

The committee strikes from the bill several provisions which had passed the House, namely:

Permitting every man in the Army who entered the Service since April 6, 1917, to file an application for discharge.

Making these appropriations unavailable in case the War Department shall permit any officer to make orders prohibiting officers or men from communicating information of Army conditions to Senators or Congressmen.

Appropriating for ordnance equipment for Home Guard organizations.

Forbidding purchase of articles at a price higher than that for which the same could be produced at a Government arsenal.

Withholding pay from officers who issue orders prohibiting social intercourse between officers and enlisted men of same regiment while not on military duty.

Requiring the reinstatement of certain civilian flying instructors who were discharged about Dec. 31, 1918.

Forbidding the use of "Road repair" appropriations in this bill for construction and repair work in France.

Increase in Appropriations.

The committee increases the appropriation for the Military Intelligence Section from \$114,000 to \$250,000. For aeronautics, the figure is raised from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The various totals for pay and commutation and supplies are appreciably increased over the House figures.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

In the matter of pay of enlisted men, the committee inserts these provisions:

That the pay due enlisted men of the Army shall not be withheld from them by reason of the fact that their service records or other official papers showing the status of their accounts with respect to pay have been lost or not returned from overseas and, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, these men may be paid upon their personal affidavit as to date of last payment and condition of their accounts: Provided further, That payments made in accordance with such regulations (or which have already been made upon the affidavit of the soldier) shall be passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to the credit of the disbursing officers making them.

That the provisions of Sec. 10 of the act approved May 18, 1917, in so far as it increases the pay of the enlisted men of the Army, be, and the same hereby are, continued in force and effect from and after the date of the approval of this act.

Army Field Clerks.

The bill as reported to the Senate carries the following new provision for the Army field clerks:

That hereafter Army field clerks shall have the same allowances as field clerks allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, not including retirement: Provided, however, That the minimum or entrance pay, exclusive of sail allowances, of said Army field clerks shall be \$1,200 per annum: Provided further, That Army field clerks shall receive the same increase of pay for service beyond the continental limits of the United States as is now allowed by law to commissioned officers of the Army.

Various Items.

The Q.M. Corps is to be authorized to use subsistence funds for advertising, and its regular supplies fund for construction of laundries at military posts. The Senate Committee also puts back the authorization of expenditure for seeds and farming implements for remount depots and for military reservations in Hawaii and the Philippines.

The committee changes the House proviso against the use of passenger-carrying autos by officers and men, at government expense, by making the exception read: "Except for military purposes, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by court-martial."

In the Air Service paragraph, authority is granted to acquire land for the procurement of helium gas.

For purchase of land contiguous to Walter Reed Hospital, for Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General's Library, the committee puts down \$350,000.

For permanent building construction at the Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., recommends \$1,000,000.

NEW LEGISLATION.

We give below the other provisions of new legislation put in the bill by the Senate Committee and recommended for passage:

Fixing Army Strength.

Strength of Army.—That hereafter the commissioned and enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Army shall be 28,579 officers and 509,909 enlisted men, distributed in such grades as the President may prescribe. Vacancies thus created in commissioned grades shall be filled as nearly as practicable in the ratio in which the additional enlisted men herein authorized are procured, and by selection and appointment from among officers now holding commissions or who have at any time served honorably in the temporary forces of the United States organized since April 6, 1917. Vacancies in the grades of lieutenant shall be filled as now provided by law. The enlisted force herein authorized shall be raised by voluntary enlistment.

The several organizations of the War Department, except as to the Department of Aeronautics, with their powers, duties and personnel as defined in orders and regulations in force and effect on Nov. 11, 1918, shall be continued until a reorganization of the Army is effected by statutes of Congress duly approved: Provided, That officers of the emergency army appointed to the Officers' Reserve Corps may be appointed therein to the grade held by them in the emergency army or higher grade, as the Secretary of War may direct.

Department of Aeronautics.—There is hereby created for the period of the present war and for one year thereafter an executive department in the Government of the U.S. to be known as the Department of Aeronautics, the head of which shall be designated the Director of Aeronautics, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, who shall receive a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The Director of Aeronautics shall have direct and complete control of all matters pertaining to the designing, purchase, manufacture, production and operation of aircraft and aircraft equipment intended for the use of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps of the United States. There shall be in said department an Assistant Director . . . salary, \$5,000. The director shall appoint such other officers and employees as may be found necessary. . . . Unexpended balance of such appropriations as may have heretofore been made for purchase and manufacture of aircraft and aircraft equipment and all appropriations which may hereafter be made for such purpose shall be available for the purposes of the department.

The President is authorized to establish necessary subordinate bureaus . . . and to transfer functions, powers and duties now vested by law in other departments pertaining to the air service and such personnel, commissioned, enlisted and civilian, as may be necessary. The President is further authorized to transfer from the appropriations for pay, subsistence and maintenance of the Army and Navy sufficient funds to provide for the pay, subsistence and all other requirements of the officers,

enlisted men and civilian employees of the Department of Aeronautics, except such as have been otherwise provided for, at the same rates as have been heretofore paid in the several commissioned, enlisted and civilian grades.

Special instructors.—That hereafter the chief of any staff corps, bureau or special service of the War Department is authorized to expend out of the sums appropriated for said staff corps, bureau or special service not to exceed \$20,000 in any fiscal year for the employment of special technical instructors, none of whom shall be paid a greater salary than \$5,000 per annum, such instructors to be appointed by the Secretary of War without prior examination or certification: Provided, That special instructors so appointed shall not be employed continuously for periods longer than one year and shall not be eligible for reappointment until one year after the expiration of their previous term of employment: Provided further, That hereafter the chief of any staff corps, bureau or special service is authorized to make use of the courses and facilities of the various civil educational institutions for student officers stationed in the vicinity of said institutions, the cost of courses taken or facilities used to be paid from the money appropriated for said staff corps, bureau or special services, and said cost to be no greater than that for corresponding services to private individuals: And provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War is authorized, in addition to the above, to detail not to exceed at any time two per cent. of the authorized commissioned strength of any branch of the Service to take advanced courses of study or instruction in civil educational schools and colleges, or in commercial establishments in this country, abroad, the cost of same to be paid from the money appropriated for the branch of the Service concerned, and said cost to be no greater than that for like services to private individuals.

Demobilization.

Discharges from the Army.—All officers, enlisted men and Army field clerks who were in the military service of the U.S. on Nov. 11, 1918, are hereby declared to have been and to be entitled, when their resignations have been accepted or when they have been discharged, to honorable discharges from the U.S. Army; and that the Secretary of War and those authorized by him to issue discharges be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to issue such honorable discharges to those officers, enlisted men and Army field clerks who were in the military service of the U.S. on Nov. 11, 1918; said honorable discharges shall be issued without requiring those who have been or who may hereafter be discharged from the military service of the U.S. to make application therefor: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to those who have been or may hereafter be discharged from the military service of the U.S. as a result of the finding of a disciplinary body.

The Secretary of War in demobilizing the armed forces within the U.S. is hereby directed to accept resignations of officers who were commissioned for the present emergency under the Act of May 18, 1917, and preceding acts, and to grant discharges to enlisted men enlisted under the Act of May 18, 1917, and under preceding acts, upon their offer of resignation or application for discharge immediately in the following classes of cases: First: Where the officer or enlisted man has dependents drawing an allowance from the Government because of the applicant's service. Second: Where the officer or enlisted man presents an affidavit from a person, firm, partnership, or officer of a corporation making a bona fide offer of a civil position to such officer or enlisted man. Third: Submits affidavits showing that he is needed on a farm upon which he proposes to work during the current year. Fourth: Presents affidavits showing that his education has been interrupted by his Army service and that if discharged he will continue his studies.

Reduction in rank of officers.—That all retired officers who shall have been assigned to service and become unfit for active service in the field on account of wounds received during the war with Germany and its allies, shall not be reduced in rank pay or allowance upon their retirement, and that they shall retain the rank attained during the war with the privilege of retiring upon their election to retire without reduction in pay and allowances upon retirement.

Transcripts of records.—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized and directed to permit the adjutant general of each state, or its representatives, to examine and make transcripts of the records of the men of such state who were drafted, enlisted, or otherwise inducted into the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the war between the United States and the German Imperial Government and its allies, and to furnish such facilities for such work as may be readily available.

Sale or exchange of property.—The President is hereby authorized, through the head of any executive department, upon terms and conditions considered advisable by him or such head of department, to sell, exchange, lease, or otherwise dispose of, real property or any interest therein or appurtenant thereto, acquired by the United States of America since April 6, 1917, for storage purposes for the use of the Army, which in the judgment of the President, or the head of such department, is no longer needed for use by the United States of America.

Various Provisions.

Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.—To amend Chapter XV of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, in its various provisions for an Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, with particular reference to the combating of the venereal scourge by means of intelligent educational and prophylactic work in every state of the Union.

Boughton Memorial Association.—To permit the Boughton Memorial Association, of Kansas, to erect and maintain without expense to the Government a suitable building, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, in and upon the United States military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

Frank Barber.—To authorize payment of compensation, under the War Risk Insurance Act, to a British officer, 1st Lieut. Frank Barber, Dorset Regiment, Infantry, rendered totally blind by a premature explosion at Camp Wheeler.

Clerks to committees in Congress.—That any retired officer of the Army or Navy may accept a position as clerk of a military or naval committee of either House of Congress and shall receive the compensation usually allowed such clerk in addition to the pay and emoluments allowed by law to retired officers.

Machine tools for schools.—The Secretary of War is hereby authorized in his discretion to lend to universities, trade and technical schools, and other recognized educational institutions, which in his discretion should be equipped with such machine tools as are suitable for their use and are owned by the United States, and under control of the War Department, and which are not being used for Government purposes.

NATIONAL GUARD AND THE DEFENSE ACT.

The committee recommends the amendment as follows of Sections 69, 74, 75, 109 and 110, of the National Defense Act, relating to the National Guard:

Sec. 69. Enlistments in the National Guard.—Hereafter the period of enlistment in the National Guard shall be the same as is, or may be, prescribed for the Regular Army: Provided, That in the National Guard the privilege of continuing in active service during the whole of an enlistment period and of re-enlisting in said service shall not be denied by reason of anything contained in this act: Provided further, That those who have served as enlisted men in the Army of the U.S. subsequent to April 6, 1917, and who have been honorably discharged from such service, may within six months after such discharge or within six months after the passage of this act, enlist in the National Guard for a period of one year, and at the end of such period may re-enlist for such term and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 74. Qualifications for National Guard officers.—Persons heretofore commissioned as officers of the National Guard shall not be recognized as such under any of the provisions of this act unless they shall have been selected from the following classes and shall have taken and subscribed to the oath of office prescribed in the preceding section of this act: Officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; officers on the reserve or unassigned list of the National Guard; officers, active or retired, and former officers of the Army of the United States, Navy or Marine Corps; former enlisted men who have served in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps subsequent to April 6, 1917, and have received an honorable discharge therefrom; officers who have served in the state forces during the war with the central empires of Europe; graduates of the U.S. Military and Naval Academies, and graduates of schools, colleges and universities where they have received military instructions under the supervision of an officer of the Regular Army, and, for

the technical branches and staff corps or departments, such other civilians as may be especially qualified for duty therein.

Sec. 75. Add at the end thereof: "Former officers of the Army of the U.S. who have not been discharged for incompetency and who have received an honorable discharge from the Army of the U.S. may be appointed to the same or lower grades in the branch in which they served in the Army of the U.S. without examination as to their professional fitness if they are appointed within six months from passage of this act or from date of their discharge from the Army of the U.S."

Sec. 109. Pay for National Guard Officers.—Certain commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard of each state, territory and the District of Columbia participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard, shall receive compensation for their service, except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, for each regular drill, not exceeding five in any calendar month, at which he shall have been officially present, as follows: Officers, second lieutenant, \$4; first lieutenant, \$5; above first lieutenant, \$8: Provided, That fifty per cent. of commissioned strength and sixty per cent. of enlisted strength attend the drill for not less than one and one-half hours. All staff officers, aides and chaplains shall receive not to exceed one-half of the pay of a captain for each drill of not less than one and one-half hours' duration at which fifty per cent. of the commissioned strength and sixty per cent. of enlisted strength shall be present, or for performing such military duty prescribed by the Secretary of War to be accepted as service in lieu of such drill. Regimental adjutants and officers above grade of captain and captains in machine gun companies, ambulance companies, field hospital companies, sanitary troops, or other organization authorized for the Regular Army, shall receive pay hereinafter authorized for a captain and subject to the conditions prescribed hereinafter for staff officers, aide-de-camps and chaplains.

Sec. 110 (first paragraph). Pay for National Guard enlisted men.—Each enlisted man on the active list belonging to an organization of the National Guard of a state, territory or D.C. participating in apportionment of annual appropriation for support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for his services except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate for each regular drill, where he is officially present, not exceeding five in any calendar month, of one-twentieth of the initial monthly pay now or hereafter provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: Provided, That the rate for an enlisted man shall not be less than \$1 for each such regular drill within such limitations: Provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills prescribed in Sec. 109 may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when prescribed by the Secretary of War: And provided further, That if any officer or enlisted man shall fail to attend in any calendar month, or for such proportion thereof as he may be on the active list in the National Guard, at least sixty per cent. of the ordered drills, or shall fail to perform the like proportion of military duty prescribed by the Secretary of War to be accepted as service in lieu of such drills or as the equivalent thereof, he will not be entitled to any of the compensation provided in this or the last preceding section for any of the drills attended or equivalent service performed by him during the calendar month of portion thereof: And provided further, That the provisions of Sec. 109 which require that fifty per cent. of the commissioned strength and sixty per cent. of the enlisted strength attend a drill for not less than one and one-half hours to entitle a commissioned officer to compensation for a drill shall apply in the case of enlisted men: And provided further, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the costs of public property lost or destroyed by said enlisted men or such officers or enlisted men and for disciplinary fines as may be imposed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

ARMY MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

RESUMPTION OF ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

The conferees have reported agreement on the bill, S. 5279, which was passed by the House with amendments on Feb. 18, for resumption of voluntary enlistments in the Army. Senator Chamberlain explained that the bill as it had been passed by the Senate "removed all restrictions against volunteering in the Army of the United States. That would have opened the door for enlistments for the term heretofore provided by law. The House amended that bill by requiring an enlistment for only one year, and after serving the one-year enlistment the men were to be discharged absolutely from the Service and would not go into the Reserves. There was a good deal of warm discussion on the subject in the House, and the House conferees were quite insistent that their amendment should prevail. We finally compromised by putting one-third of the Volunteer enlisted force in for a year, two-thirds for three years, and not requiring them upon discharge to serve in the Reserves." The bill as revised in conference and agreed to by the Senate and House reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of Secs. 7 and 14 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, as impose restrictions upon enlistments in the Regular Army, are hereby repealed in so far as they apply to enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army after the date of approval of this act. Provided, That from and after the approval of this act, one-third of the enlistments in the Regular Army of the United States shall be for a period of one year, and the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be for the period of three years. Any person enlisting under the provisions of this act shall not be required to serve with the reserves. That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917: Provided further, That after the expiration of one year those enlisting for the period of three years may be discharged in the discretion of the Secretary of War under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him after one year of service.

AMENDING ARTICLES OF WAR.

Mitigation of Court-Martial Sentences.

The Senate passed without amendment on Feb. 24 the bill (H.R. 13037) to amend the 50th Article of War, relating to the mitigation of court-martial sentences. The bill now goes to the President. In the text printed below we enclose in brackets certain language that the bill as passed deletes from the existing Article 50, and we print in italics the new matter inserted in this article:

"Art. 50. Mitigation or remission of sentences.—The power to order the execution of the sentence adjudged by a court-martial shall be held to exclude, *inter alia*, the power to mitigate or remit the whole or any part of the sentence [but no sentence of dismissal of an officer, and no sentence shall be mitigated or death remitted by any authority inferior to the President].

"Any unexecuted portion of a sentence adjudged by a court-martial may be mitigated or remitted by the military authority competent to appoint, for the command, exclusive of penitentiaries and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, in which the person under sentence is held, a court of the kind that imposed the sentence, and the same power may be exercised by superior military authority [but no sentence extending to the dismissal of an officer or loss of file, no sentence of death, and no sentence approved or confirmed by the President shall be remitted or mitigated by any other authority]; But no sentence approved or confirmed by the President

shall be remitted or mitigated by any other authority, and no approved sentence of loss of file by an officer shall be remitted or mitigated by any authority inferior to the President except as provided in the fifty-second article.

"When empowered by the President so to do, the commanding general of the Army in the field or the commanding general of the territorial department or division may mitigate or remit, and order executed as mitigated or remitted, any sentence which under these articles requires the confirmation of the President before the same may be executed.

"The power of remission and mitigation shall extend to all uncollected forfeitures adjudged by sentence of a court-martial."

Favorable action on this bill does not prejudice the chances of passage of the Chamberlain bill to remedy general defects in existing court-martial procedure. The latter measure is still in the hands of the Committee on Military Affairs with sentiment strongly in favor of reporting it and urging Senate action immediately.

AGREEMENT ON MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Conference agreement was reported on Feb. 26 on the Military Academy bill, H.R. 15462, which had passed the Senate on Feb. 21 carrying several amendments.

The Senate paragraph to provide increased pay for the cadets was amended by the conferees to read: "That the pay of cadets for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, shall be fixed at \$780 per annum and one ration per day or commutation therefor at the rate of sixty-eight cents per ration, to be paid from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army."

The agreement also includes the following:

To strike from the bill an appropriation of \$15,000 "for repairs and alterations to the hospital so as to increase its capacity"; and insert: "For cadet hospital and nurses' quarters, \$390,000."

Provision for commissioning Cadet George R. Rogers, who had been paralyzed as a result of an injury received while riding under orders, during his senior year at the Academy, when he stood about twenty in a class of 115 members and held the rank of cadet lieutenant and quartermaster. After over a year's treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., it was determined that the partial paralysis of his limbs was permanent, and he was honorably discharged for physical disability. The amendment adopted follows:

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George R. Rogers, late cadet lieutenant and quartermaster at the Military Academy at West Point, to the position of second lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army, and to place him upon the retired list with the pay of a retired second lieutenant of Cavalry.

In other Senate amendments accepted, promotion on the retired list from colonel to brigadier general is provided for Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S.A., the present Superintendent of the Military Academy, and for Col. L. Mervin Maus, U.S.A. The Senate had previously passed a separate bill to authorize the rank of brigadier general for Colonel Maus.

The conferees put back in the bill the authorization of private construction of a hotel on the West Point Reservation. The Senate on Feb. 21 had voted to strike this from the bill. The conferees also restore the House paragraph making the pay of the chief engineer at the Academy \$2,700.

RETENTION OF THE UNIFORM.

We print on page 919 a circular from the War Department, dated Feb. 19, 1919, defining the privileges of the discharged officers and men of the military and naval services in the matter of wearing the uniform after discharge. The circular makes reference to the bill which has been under consideration in Congress to permit enlisted men to retain their uniforms and personal equipment.

Agreement was reached in the House and Senate on Feb. 22 on the bill (H.R. 13366) which as it passed the House originally was simply a bill to give to the soldiers discharged from the Army their uniforms and overcoats and some equipment. That bill went to the Senate, and that part of it was passed by the Senate practically unchanged, except that two amendments were added to the bill. One was to allow these returning soldiers mileage to their homes or places of enlistment, and it also had a provision granting them one month's pay. The committee broadened it somewhat and allowed five cents a mile either to their homes or to their places of enlistment, and allowed Marines and men in the Navy the same rate of pay. The other amendment which the Senate added was one which allowed the soldier \$30, one month's pay, but the conferees now omit this from the bill, because it is provided for in the Revenue bill, where \$80 was allowed instead of \$30 as a bonus on discharge. The amended bill as agreed to reads as follows:

H.R. 13366.—Be it enacted, etc., that any person who serves in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps in the present war may, upon honorable discharge and return to civil life, permanently retain one complete suit of outer uniform clothing, including the overcoat, and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as may be authorized, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, and may wear such uniform clothing after such discharge: Provided, That the uniform above referred to shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed, respectively, by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, such mark or insignia to be issued, respectively, by the War Department or Navy Department to all enlisted personnel so discharged. The word "Navy" shall include the officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard who have served with the Navy during the present war.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons who served in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the present war honorably discharged since April 6, 1917. And in cases where such clothing and uniforms have been restored to the Government on their discharge the same or similar clothing and uniform in kind and value as near as may be shall be returned and given to such soldiers, sailors and Marines.

Sec. 3. That Sec. 126 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 9, 1918, be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 126. That an enlisted man honorably discharged from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps since Nov. 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall receive five cents per mile from the place of his discharge to his actual bona fide home or residence, or original muster into the Service, at his option: Provided, That for men traveling on discharge, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men: Provided, That naval Reservists duly enrolled who have been honorably released from active service since Nov. 11, 1918, or who may hereafter be honorably released from active service shall be entitled likewise to receive mileage as aforesaid."

Sec. 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Passage of the Fortifications Appropriation bill and other Congressional action is noted on page 930.

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RETURN OF COAST GUARD TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H.J. Res. 382) directing the U.S. Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department have reported thereon with amendment fixing the date of resumption at July 1, 1919. The Treasury Department approves the resolution as amended. The Secretary of the Treasury says at the conclusion of a letter attached to the report: "Concurrent with the signing of the armistice the war on the water practically ceased, and I think it reasonable to assume that the Navy has no further need for the Coast Guard for strictly military operations. The Treasury Department has need now for the Coast Guard, but while existing law provides that the Service shall return to the Treasury Department in time of peace, and clearly contemplates its return when it is no longer needed by the Navy for the active prosecution of the war, nevertheless the Coast Guard remains technically with the Navy Department until peace is proclaimed. This event may not take place for some time, and meanwhile the Treasury Department will be deprived

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of the service of the Coast Guard. These considerations lead me to suggest and to urge, if I may, the advisability of early legislation which will permit the Coast Guard to return to its prewar status under the Treasury Department without awaiting the formal proclamation of peace." There is little likelihood that the resolution will be passed at this session, nor that the bill providing for the merger of the Coast Guard with the Navy will pass. The latter measure had not been reported up to Feb. 26.

UNCOORDINATED BREST PHOTOGRAPHS.

In connection with a series of articles printed in a New York daily paper that are devoted to "exposing" the "horrors" of the American camp at Brest there have been printed half a dozen photographs purporting to show how deep the mud is at the camp and on its roads. To anyone who is used to examining photographs with anything but the most superficial glance it clearly appears that there has been a lack of co-ordination between the editor and the head of the art department of the paper in question for this reason. When one really looks at these pictures of our men it is plain to be seen that in every case save one not even the soles of the men's shoes have sunk into the mud, and in that particular photograph the one man whose shoes seem to be partly immersed by the now famous mud is deliberately standing in it for horrendous illustrative effect since the shoes of his comrade, who stands elbow-to-elbow beside him, rest on apparently solid ground.

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ILLITERACY IN THE ARMY AND ITS CURE.

The most striking and widely felt characteristic of the great Army raised in the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, that impressed officers of the "old Army," was the lack of education or actual illiteracy of so large a proportion of the men sent to them to be trained as soldiers. That it was the cause of a very general depression of spirits among Regular Army officers at times was very evident. For when they found it a matter of the greatest difficulty in many companies to select a sufficient number of men who were of sufficient education and intelligence to be squad leaders the weight of the burden of instructing even so small a unit as a company grew almost unbearably heavy. The reaction of the Regular Army officers to this condition took the form, some months before the armistice was signed, of making plans for establishing schools in the Army at every divisional camp both in the United States and in the A.E.F. In addition to this, arrangements were made with the leading universities and colleges of Allied countries in Europe where our troops were stationed to attend courses in those institutions. In the United States the largest of these divisional schools of which we have record was that of the 12th Division at Camp Devens, Mass., commanded by Major Gen. Henry P. McCain, U.S.A. The vocational training system at Camp Devens was inaugurated on Jan. 14 with an enrollment of 3,200 men; details in regard to it were given in our issue of Feb. 15, page 852.

Abroad, the Army's plans for adding this very necessary educational feature to our system of military instruction have grown into concrete form. Under date of Feb. 21 it was announced from Paris that approximately 150,000 soldiers have enrolled for vocational and other training in the divisional schools of the American Expeditionary Force, and in addition to this there is scheduled to be opened March 1 the A.E.F. University, which is situated at Beaune, France, a town in the Dijon country. Col. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., an officer of long experience as an educator, late president of Norwich University, has been assigned to the post of military commandant at the university, which has a capacity of from 2,000 to 15,000 students. This "university" is to provide a three months' course in engineering, liberal and fine arts, science and music. It is also stated that in addition to the above number of men 7,500 will attend the French universities and 2,000 the British. The teaching staff at the A.E.F. University is not to be made up exclusively of commissioned officers selected for educational experience, since a survey made by the General Staff shows that there are approximately 50,000 men in the A.E.F. who are qualified to act as teachers.

In an editorial on "What Can We Do With a Big Army?" printed in our issue of Dec. 14, 1918, page 540, we gave an outline, suggested by an Army officer who went through the recent struggle with ignorant and illiterate men, of a plan whereby once we adopted a system of universal military training this experience could not only be turned to the proper military training, but it could be a period of practical education as well. Secretary Baker submitted to Congress on Feb. 7 legislation to be included in the Army Appropriation bill making it possible for the War Department to employ and train men for technical positions in its various bureaus and special services. Such training, of course, would be highly beneficial to every man who profited by it in the Army on his return to civil life, for training of this character would result in a practical education of the very best kind, since by the provisions of the legislation the War Department could send men to technical institutions for study and special instructors could be employed to teach the men of these special services.

That the experience of the Regular Army officers, with the men they were asked to train as soldiers, in making discoveries as to ignorance and illiteracy has been brought out officially, is the result of the introduction in Congress of the so-called Americanization bill which provides an appropriation for training teachers and close co-operation between the State and Federal authorities to educate native illiterates and the non-English-speaking in our language and citizenship. As a lever to force action by Congress, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, applied to the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army for statistics on illiteracy in the Army, with the result that figures were disclosed which show a condition of illiteracy in the United States of which the nation may be thoroughly ashamed. The figures supplied the Department of the Interior reveal the fact that one-fourth of the adult males in the United States are illiterates in any language. Of the men inducted into the Army under the Selective Service act 24.9 per cent. were unable to read and understand

a newspaper or write a letter home, this figure being of those examined by the War Department's agents. The percentage of negro illiteracy in some Southern states was smaller than that of the whites. In one draft in New York state 16.6 per cent. were illiterate. One South Carolina draft showed an illiteracy of 49.5 per cent., while a Minnesota draft at the same period showed a percentage of only 14.2 illiterates. Out of the 250,000 men who passed through the development battalions of the Army during the period of hostilities five per cent., were sent to those units for illiteracy; but the formation of those battalions in itself showed the great need for education in this country before men entered the Army.

These educational experiments within the Army, that include everything in their curriculums from vocational training to the humanities and sciences, will be watched with closer attention from now on than ever before by our professional officers for two reasons: One is that they know full well the crying need for the education of our young men who are past the primary and grammar school ages; and the other is that if such education must be given within the Army in the future, they will want to be prepared for facing all its problems, additional burdens they must assume owing to our national neglect of education. War has done much for this country within the last eighteen months; but it will have been fought in vain if it does not press in on the consciousness of the people of the United States the fact that they have shamefully neglected the education of their youth and of their alien population. Like many another valuable lesson they will have learned this from the U.S. Army.

THE ARMY'S SHIPPING PROBLEM.

With the signing of the armistice the Army's shipping problem regarding troop movements on the Atlantic was reversed. The Army troop transport fleet has never had a carrying capacity in excess of 116,000 men a month. Our transports reached this figure in June, 1918, but did not equal it again during the rest of the summer. The Allies transported fifty-six per cent. of our entire force. Our own troop fleet grew to 400,000 deadweight tons in June, 1918, and remained stationary at that figure during the rest of the year. When the armistice was signed the Allies withdrew their troopships to take care of their own problems of repatriation, leaving the Army with a fleet whose carrying capacity under winter conditions was approximately 85,000 men a month. Steps were taken at once to expend this capacity radically. Negotiations were opened with the Allied governments and neutral shipping interests; the use of Navy warships was secured; inquiries regarding the use of German liners were initiated; and the policy of converting the large and suitable cargo transports to troopships as they appeared in home ports was instituted. The result has been a steady increase in the troop movement. Starting with embarkations of 25,000 men in November, the movement grew to 98,000 in December and 114,000 in January. February will reach 160,000 and March 200,000. To Feb. 10 the embarkations from the A.E.F. totaled 305,000; to Feb. 28 they will total 400,000.

These results have been obtained despite the handicaps of winter weather, which slows ship turnarounds and reduced loading; the necessity for cutting capacities to accommodate large numbers of wounded men; and the disabling of some of our best transports. The America, one of the biggest carriers, has sent out of service since Oct. 15 (she resumed sailing on Feb. 19); the Mount Vernon, torpedoed in French waters, since Sept. 28; and the Northern Pacific, which grounded off Fire Island, since Jan. 1. The Great Northern was rammed in France and was out of commission from Nov. 19 to Feb. 11; while the Leviathan was overhauled in England in November and then lost a month through turbine trouble on her return to this country.

At present ten cargo ships have been converted to troop transports and have sailed from France; twenty-nine are under conversion; and fifteen more will be converted as they appear in home ports. This makes a total of fifty-four ships, aggregating approximately 550,000 deadweight tons. Since Nov. 11 our fleet of troopships in operation or under conversion has increased from 400,000 tons to 830,000 tons. In another month it will reach 950,000 tons. These figures are exclusive of warships and any German liners in German ports. Our carrying capacity in our own ships has grown to 110,000 a month. In March it will reach 140,000, and in April 155,000. As more cargo ships are converted and as summer approaches it is expected to pass 200,000. In addition, the Army is now obtaining capacities of 30,000 a month from the British and 20,000 from other Allies and neutrals. It is expected that these capacities will be increased further.

Word has now been received of the definite allocation to the United States of eight large German liners, including the Imperator, which are at Hamburg. The ships have been inspected by the Navy and are in condition to take the sea. The inspecting board is now at Bremen and the allocation of other liners is imminent. As our crews must take over the vessels and as troop fittings must be installed the immediate capacity to be obtained from these ships is problematic. Ultimately, however, a capacity of 50,000 to 60,000 a month may be counted on from this source. To sum up, embarkations to March 1 will total 400,000, leaving 1,600,000 men to be brought home. March embarkations will reach

200,000 and may go to 225,000, depending on the usefulness of the German liners. In April a movement of 225,000 seems assured with 250,000 as a possibility. The rate should then increase to an assured summer capacity of 300,000 a month. It will thus be possible to return all the troops before the end of next summer, if that be the policy decided upon.

NAVY AGAINST AERONAUTICS DEPARTMENT

The provisions for a Department of Aeronautics which the Senate Committee on Military Affairs wrote into the Army Appropriation bill would, in the opinion of Navy experts, destroy the aviation program of the Navy. Not only that, but these provisions are directly opposed to provisions written into the Naval Appropriation bill by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Army bill provision as to aeronautics would assign to the Director of Aeronautics "direct and complete control of all matters pertaining to the designing, purchase, manufacture, production and operation of aircraft and aircraft equipment intended for the use of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps of the United States," and would authorize the President "to transfer to said department such functions, powers and duties now vested by law in other departments of the Government pertaining to the Air Service and such personnel, commissioned, enlisted and civilian, as may be necessary for its operation."

The Navy bill provides appropriate \$36,000,000 for Navy aviation; direct that the War Department turn over to the Navy lands desired for experimental and construction facilities for Navy lighter-than-air craft; and provide that members of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps "shall be eligible for transfer and appointment in the Regular Navy . . . but not to exceed a total of 500 commissioned officers in the line."

The idea of a Department of Aeronautics, as professional opinion in the Navy views it, may be consistent so far as research and experimentation are concerned; but for operation of the Air Service of the Navy and the Army, Navy officers declare, it will work only toward failure. The Navy, as stated in our issue of Feb. 1, page 788, does not even favor a separate Flying Corps in the Navy, but would make aviation a part of the duties of the regular line officers. It is apparent that to make the Navy air service efficient it must be trained in surface and subsea work as well as in the air, and it is held that there is little in common between the work of the Navy aviator and that of the Army aviator; that the two air services differ radically in the matter of equipment, and wholly in the matter of tactics. In the Navy it is recognized that the air service is still in its infancy so far as being made a part of the fleet is concerned. Future developments, it is asserted, will be along the lines of co-ordinating action in the air, on the surface and under the surface. In ships and guns human ingenuity has gone far, but there is still great opportunity for developing the fighting machinery of the air in relation to the fighting machinery of surface and undersea craft.

It is these views that have resulted in the proposal to make regular line officers Navy fliers, men with an all-around equipment who will understand every fighting instrument. A Department of Aeronautics would not accomplish this, it is held, or make the Navy air service an efficient fighting force of the sea. Opinion is apparently united in the view that the plan for unifying all the air services will weaken the Navy aerial arm and give the advantage to any possible belligerent attacking our coasts whose sea fighting arms, employ as a united force surface, undersea and air craft. Navy aviators present at a recent conference, by a vote which was practically unanimous, indorsed the view that the Navy aviator must be a line officer, thoroughly trained in all the duties of the Service. In every way Navy sentiment is opposed to the plan of a "Department of Aeronautics."

SENATE MILITARY HEARING.

Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, and Brig. Gen. Richard C. Marshall, jr., of the Construction Division, Q.M.C., appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 22 to present various recommendations in connection with the Army Appropriation bill, which has since been reported to the Senate, with provision for a Regular Army of 509,909 enlisted men and 28,579 officers. General Black urged that Congress give authority to the Army to take options on materials that might be needed in an emergency, and during the course of the colloquy ensuing as a result of this request it was revealed by the Chief of Engineers that preparations for the possibility of extensive operations in Mexico were being made just prior to the time when the United States entered the war against Germany. Senator Hitchcock asked General Black: "You don't expect any trouble during the next fiscal year, do you?" To which General Black replied: "I'm no prophet, but in case there were any, such a provision would save the country money." General Marshall told the committee members that the plans of the War Department contemplated that the demobilization would require a period up to July, 1920. The members of the sub-committee protested against "excessive estimates" in the appropria-

tion bill, Senator Hitchcock declaring the country wanted a reduction in expenses to a normal basis.

NAVY'S WAR INCREASED EXPENDITURE \$1,591,970,884.

In response to a Senate resolution asking for a report concerning the increased expenditure by the Navy on account of the war, Secretary Daniels informed Vice President Marshall in a letter on Feb. 26 that such increases amounted to \$1,591,970,884. He estimated the total cost of the Navy for the current year at \$2,313,474,413. "The total expenditures for the Navy," wrote Mr. Daniels, "reported during the period from April 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, amounted to \$1,853,593,383. Assuming that the expenditures for the Navy on a peace basis during this period would have continued to increase at the same rate as during the decade from 1907 to 1916, in which time the annual cost of the Navy grew from \$98,392,144 to \$152,821,340, the total expenditures for the Navy on a peace basis from April 1, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1918, would have been \$261,622,499. Deducting this from the total expenditures of \$1,853,593,383 shows that the expenditures were \$1,591,970,884 above normal, and this amount is therefore chargeable to the cost of the war." In his letter Secretary Daniels pointed out that \$779,278,164 of the money spent between April 1, 1917, and June 30, 1918, had been expended for the purchase and construction of ships and for improving naval stations.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs ordered a favorable report to the Senate on Feb. 26 of the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920. Several important changes have been made in the bill as reported from the House, including the increase of the permanent enlisted strength of the Navy from 225,000 to 250,000 men; the increase of the permanent enlisted strength of the Marine Corps from 17,000 to 26,000; and an increase of \$21,000,000 in the appropriation for "pay of the Navy." The appropriation for the development of the air service has been increased from \$15,000,000 to \$36,000,000; and items for additional construction at navy yards were added as follows: Boston, \$1,000,000; New York, \$250,000; Philadelphia, \$2,300,000; Washington, \$2,500,000; Norfolk, \$800,000. The committee also added an amendment to grant midshipmen \$500 a year. The committee also approved the new building program, retaining the building program at his discretion.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

In a letter from the Secretary of the Navy dated Jan. 31, 1919, in response to a Senate resolution asking for a report showing the number of civil employees in the Navy Department on Jan. 15, 1919, are also contained figures showing the number of officers and enlisted men in active service in the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the date mentioned. The number of active officers on duty at the Navy Department, Washington, was 396 Regular Service and 598 Reserve; in active service, outside of Washington 10,286 Regular and 19,059 Reserve. Total number of officers in active service 30,339. Enlisted men of the Regular Service on duty in Washington, 191; Reserve, 4,284. Outside of Washington, Regular 207,850, Reserve 239,657. Total enlisted men in active service 451,984. Total officers and enlisted men in the U.S. Marine Corps, 73,504.

THIRTY-NINE PER CENT. OF ARMY OFFICERS OUT.

Thirty-nine per cent. of the officers of the Army on duty Nov. 11 last, and thirty-three per cent. of the enlisted personnel had been discharged by Feb. 20, the War Department announced on Feb. 27 on the basis of complete returns to the General Staff. The total strength of officers and men Nov. 11 was 3,670,888, while discharges to Feb. 20 numbered 1,238,428. From Nov. 11, 1918, to Feb. 20 there were 22,862 Infantry officers discharged from the Service, 9,909 Field Artillery officers, 636 Cavalry officers, and 1,031 miscellaneous officers, making a total of 34,438 officers. The grand total of officers discharged from the date of the armistice to Feb. 20 is 74,312.

ELIGIBLE LISTS FOR APPOINTMENT IN REGULAR ARMY.

Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, under date of Feb. 24, sent the following communication to department commanders, giving the form to be sent to men whose names have been on the eligible lists for appointment in the Regular Army: "Conditions which brought about the establishment of an eligible list for appointment in the Regular Army have ceased to exist. The standards maintained in creating such lists were not such as normally prevail and all persons thereon have subsequently had opportunity to demonstrate their fitness in service under emergency commissions. No original appointments are now being made in the existing permanent establishment. In view of the above, the fact that your name was placed on such eligible list will have no effect so far as application for and appointment in the future permanent establishment is concerned and you now have the same status as other officers of the temporary forces desiring such appointment."

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill and other Congressional action on Army matters appear on pages 926-927.

Bills Signed, Passed or Favorably Reported.

Bills signed by the President this week include the following:

Feb. 24—Revenue Act, H.R. 12863.

Feb. 25—H.R. 13273, amending War Risk Insurance Act; H.R. 13353, to extend the provisions of the homestead laws touching credit for period of enlistment to the soldiers, nurses and officers of the Army and the seamen, marines, nurses and officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who have served or will have served with the Mexican border operations or during the war between the United States and Germany and her allies; H.R. 15140, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations; H.R. 15219, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other emblems of the United States.

The Senate on Feb. 25 passed S. 4892 to make the pay of chief nurses, Army Nurse Corps, \$300 in addition to the pay of a nurse.

The bill (S. 5556) creating a commission on memorials and entombments in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater was passed by the Senate Feb. 25.

The bill (S. 5224) for prevention of vice on the Canal Zone was passed by the Senate Feb. 25.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Feb. 25 on the bill (S. 5658) for Government acquisition and operation of the Cape Cod Canal.

Favorable report was made in the House on Feb. 20 on H.R. 15457, for the relief of officers and crew of the U.S.S. San Diego who lost Liberty Loan bonds when that vessel was sunk off the coast of Long Island July 19, 1918. The bill authorizes issue of duplicates of the lost bonds.

Fortifications in the Senate.

The Senate on Feb. 26 passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 15979) with two new paragraphs, as follows:

Under "Armament of Fortifications," for purchase, manufacture, and test of seacoast cannon for coast defense, including the carriages, sights, implements, equipments, and machinery necessary for their manufacture at the arsenal, \$3,385,000: Provided, That the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, is authorized to enter into contracts or otherwise incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned not to exceed \$3,385,000 in addition to the appropriations herein and heretofore made.

A new section is added to the bill as follows:

Sec. 8. That no part of the moneys appropriated in each or any section of this act shall be used or expended for the purchase or requirement of any article or articles that at the time of the proposed requirement can be manufactured or produced in each or any of the Government arsenals of the United States for a sum less than it can be purchased or procured otherwise.

Retirement for Philippine Scouts.

The Senate on Feb. 24 passed the bill (S. 2933) for retirement of Philippine Scout captains and lieutenants. The text of this bill was published on page 902, our issue of Feb. 22, as a proposed but unsuccessful amendment to the Army Appropriation bill in the House.

American Field of Honor.

The Senate on Feb. 24 passed the bill (S. 5313) to appoint a commission to acquire and maintain a cemetery, to be known as the "American Field of Honor," in France for the reception of bodies of American soldiers who have died there and whose parents or relatives do not desire their bodies brought home.

Appropriation for Army Subsistence.

Congress on Feb. 26 was asked by Secretary Baker for a deficiency appropriation of \$829,327,200 to pay for the subsistence of the Army overseas during the remainder of the present fiscal year. The law recently passed by Congress repealing \$15,000,000,000 of war appropriations cancelled \$2,996,400,000 of the \$5,451,000,000 appropriation carried for the Quartermaster Corps, and the Secretary explained that the large reduction caused the deficit.

Promotion of Retired Officers.

Senator Calder will propose as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill the following: "All retired officers of the Army who have been on active duty throughout the past emergency shall be promoted to the rank to which their length of service entitles them, and their date of rank shall be established by taking the entire time since date of retirement and deducting therefrom the time on active duty since retirement and adding the result to the date of actual retirement, and the constructive date thus derived will govern their rank among officers of the Army, active and retired. They shall be promoted with the officer on the active list of the same or next succeeding date, and when thus promoted shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of the grade, and anything in the laws contrary to the above is hereby revoked."

Scope of War Risk Bureau Increased.

The Senate passed on Feb. 26 the bill (S. 5517) to amend the War Risk Insurance Act so that the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall take over the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Marine and Seamen's Insurance and the Commissioner of Military and Naval Insurance, both of which offices are abolished by the terms of the law.

The Rice Aircraft Gun.

A resolution was adopted in the House on Feb. 26 calling on Secretary of War Baker for a report of a War Department investigation of charges of malfeasance made against certain Army officers by R. L. Rice, of Spokane, an Army officer said to have invented an aircraft gun. Representative Johnson of Washington declared the weapon "was first known as the Rice gun, later as the Rice-Webster gun and finally as the Webster gun, and then Rice was told by superior officers to go take a long furlough." "I could name the three officers this report hits," declared Representative Johnson, "but if we get these papers before the House we will see if effort has been made to cover up certain officials."

To Protect Army Decorations.

Representative Gould on Feb. 24 introduced a bill (H. R. 16146) providing a fine of \$10,000 or twenty years' imprisonment for those who wear or display medals or honor, decorations and so forth unless such medals or

decorations were duly awarded them by military procedure.

CONDITIONS AT BREST CAMP.

Replying to a cablegram sent to President Wilson while he was in France by a New York newspaper containing specific charges as to bad conditions at the military camp at Brest and asking that they be remedied or the camp abolished, General Pershing (to whom the message had been forwarded) sent the following communication to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, on Feb. 23:

"The President sent me the above cablegram and directed me to have a report made on the matter to the Secretary of War. The following is summary report of conditions at Brest just received from Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, I.G. Dept., A.E.F., commanding there.

Report of General Helmick.

The charge that soldiers from the front and Red Cross nurses practically held prisoners absolutely groundless. No individual has been put at the bottom of the sailing list. One organization was held fifteen days on account of bad state of discipline and neglect of duty and was released before expiration of time set on account of honest efforts made to correct deficiencies. No man of the garrison of more than 60,000 is required to remain in line over ten minutes. Troops are marched to meals by time schedules and the entire garrison is fed within one hour and fifteen minutes.

Relative to officers overhauling and harsh and give casuals no consideration, all commanding officers of troops and casual officers passing through here have almost without exception voluntarily and without solicitation visited my office before leaving and have expressed their appreciation both verbally and in writing for the uniform courtesy and great consideration shown them by all officers on duty at this base section. With the exception of newspaper reporter by the name of Brown of Washington, D.C., paper, every newspaper man that has visited Brest has become an ardent advocate of the organization, efficiency and human kindness in common at the railroad station, at camp, at the embarkation office, at the pier and in all offices in Base Section No. 5. Inspections of buildings are made daily and only in rare instances are leaks discovered during the hardest wind and rain storms. In every instance the leaks are immediately repaired usually before the occupants have had time to report them. As relates to mud everywhere, this is the rainy season. Footpaths and roads were muddy for a time due to conditions over which no man had control. Even this has been met by laying approximately forty miles of boardwalks along the roadside, throughout the camp to storehouses, to incinerators, to laundries, to delousing plants, to mess halls and along highways. Thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone have been laid and rolled so that one may walk over the camp without stepping in the mud.

Sheds and messes have been built at the railroad station to serve 5,000 men within an hour after arrival both day and night. These are located conveniently near the docks in order also to serve troops embarking in case of necessity. Enclosed buildings and rest rooms furnished with heating facilities such as stoves and open fireplaces with attractive decorations have been provided at the docks and are being managed by the Red Cross, assisted by commissioned and enlisted details from the Army. These facilities are provided with chairs, writing tables, music, light refreshments, benches and will accommodate 4,000 men. A neat and attractive building has been provided as an infirmary at dock to which ambulances have access under cover. Sick and wounded are provided with covers from infirmary to hospital boat, which is enclosed and heated. Sick and wounded are removed from hospital to hospital train or ships under cover.

"Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick quotes the following newspapermen as having no criticisms to make but much to praise relative to conditions at Brest: Mr. Mellett, of the United Press; David Lawrence, Tiffany Blake, Mr. Amond, of Chicago Tribune; Raymond Carroll, of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Charles M. Schwab went over the entire camp at Pontenaxen and made the statement that it is one of the best examples of good organization and efficient operation that he had ever observed and expressed his intention of reporting the improvements observed on returning to the United States. Mr. Schwab was asked by a newspaper man present if he objected to being quoted as having made such a statement to which he replied that he had no objection. A report on health conditions at Brest has already been cabled you."

The Sanitary Situation.

A cable from General Pershing given out at the War Department on Feb. 20 gives details as to illness and deaths at the debarkation camp at Brest and states that health conditions at Brest, the general condition of the camp and the methods of handling troops there have received high praise from all who have inspected the camp since the first formative days. General Pershing, General Harbord, the Chief Surgeon and the Inspector General have all personally inspected the camp during the past month. General Pershing gives the daily hospital admission rates per 1,000 for troops in Brest and vicinity as follows: November, 2.11; December, 1.2; January, 1.63; February to date, 1.45. He says: "The sick rate is unusually low and is a direct measure of the sanitary situation at Brest." He reports the average daily death rate per 100,000 men for troops at Brest and vicinity as follows: November, 5.15; December, 2.08; January, 3.15; February to date, 3.63. More than 985,000 men entered France via Brest and over 165,000 left Brest, and the total deaths among all these transients and among the permanent garrisons from Nov. 12 last to Feb. 7 were 1,311. Deaths on incoming transports or by the time patients reached Brest hospitals were 2,191. Of these 1,817 burials occurred from September to November when influenza and pneumonia cases were arriving on transports from the United States and were in no way connected with health conditions existing at Brest.

Army officers recently back from Brest have declared that the dissatisfaction of the men who have to wait at Brest for ships was quite natural considering the climatic and atmospheric conditions which, while unpleasant, are not unhealthy. To the demand of Congressmen that the soldiers be brought home "immediately," Army point out that all the available ships in the world could not encompass that tremendous task.

Care of Wounded on Trains.

Conditions at Brest were discussed on Feb. 14 in an executive session of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, Surg. Gen. M. W. Ireland, and former Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas.

With General Ireland the members of the committee discussed the care of wounded soldiers on trains after their arrival in this country and the Surgeon General described the Army hospital equipment now being used, including a unit car said to carry everything necessary for the comfort of the men. He said he was positive no wounded troops had been transported without sufficient care. Secretary Baker told the members of the committee that careful investigation would be made of complaints that detachments of wounded soldiers had been

transported without adequate accommodations and nurses, and at times without a commanding officer.

On the following day Major Samuel W. Ellsworth, Med. Corps, U.S.A., recently returned from France, told the members of the committee that many returning American soldiers were dying of diseases at Brest after coming from the front line in good physical condition.

Senator Owen's Report.

Senator Robert L. Owen made another contribution to the many contemporary sketches of conditions at Brest when he returned from France on Feb. 17, and unlike most of such things his statement is notable for its fairness of tone. The American officers were doing their best for the comfort of the soldiers there, he said, but the great difficulty was that there were far too many troops and too few transports.

"The climatic conditions at Brest in the winter are very bad for camp life, as it rains nearly every day," said Senator Owen. "In addition, the land lies low, and on account of the dampness it is usually covered with mist from October to May, and it is very depressing to men who have been accustomed to seeing the sun shine occasionally, even in the winter months. The congestion is caused partly by bringing the troops to Brest days before the transports are ready to embark them for America."

"Now that the armistice has been signed and the Peace Conference is going on in Paris the talk of the officers and men is of getting home to their families and friends. Living in the rain, mist and mud at Brest has induced melancholia and despondency among the troops and there is a feeling of homesickness in the American Army all over France. One major became so despondent that he committed suicide while I was over there."

"Another cause for complaint in France is that the Army officials order men from place to place when some of them are sick and not fit to stand the fatigue of a journey by rail. I was told at Brest that the conditions were a little better than they were two months ago but they are still very bad. I am going to see the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and strongly recommend that the men be brought home as soon as possible and will also take up the conditions at the camps at Brest and urge that some immediate action be taken in this matter."

Commenting on the opinions of Senator Owen, Secretary Baker said that he was delighted the Senator had been to Brest and was coming to see him about conditions there. The Secretary, disinclined to believe the Senator intended to convey by his statement of "unsanitary conditions" that the camp was unclean, said: "There are simply oceans of mud there. I know that because I was at Brest at this time last year. It rains 330 out of 365 days and sometimes five times a day." Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the author, who has a son in the Army, and has been visiting France frequently during the war, told the Secretary, he stated, that "there was a great deal of mud, but very little bad health." Mrs. Rinehart declared Brest had "the best feeding arrangements she had ever seen in Europe, and that the tents were floored and each had a stove in it. The men all had five blankets apiece, and there were thirty-six miles of duckboard that enabled the men to get around from place to place. Apparently she found very little to complain of."

THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

A very complete preliminary statement in connection with the investigation being conducted in the 3d Naval District at New York into the "graft" charges was made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Feb. 25. He said:

"The following are the names of those now under arrest connected with the investigation on which Major Muir is engaged: Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis, Med. Corps, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. (j.g.) Benoit James Ellert, U.S.N.R.F.; Chief Boatswain Lloyd G. Casey, U. S.N.R.F.; Ensign Paul Beck, U.S.N.R.F.; Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick A. Jones, U.S.N.R.F."

"A brief statement of fact in the cases of the above mentioned officers and the offenses that are alleged are as follows: Benjamin S. Davis was on duty at the enrolling office, 51 Chambers street, New York city, and in connection with his work as medical examiner it is alleged he received on numerous occasions sums of money and presents for enrolling men in the naval service, some of whom were physically defective and whose defects required waiver before enrollment. The total amount of money received by him is believed to be \$10,000, a large percentage of which was passed on to one or more other officers who were engaged with him in this money making scheme. Lieutenant Davis was tried by court-martial at the navy yard, New York, in July, 1918, was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed from the naval service and to be imprisoned for three years. A review of his case by the department gave rise to the belief that others were implicated and the investigation now under way was ordered. As a result of the investigation the department is in possession of facts indicating that there were many other offenses committed by Dr. Davis in addition to those on which he was brought to trial. The evidence also shows that he was not working alone in the matter."

"Lieutenant Ellert was on duty at the headquarters at the 3d Naval District, 280 Broadway, New York city, as detail officer, and as such had charge of the assignment to duty and transfer of certain classes of enlisted personnel of the Naval Reserve Force. He also made recommendation to the enrolling officers as to what persons should be enrolled and the work which should be assigned to them. This is particularly true of enrollment in the rating of storekeeper and yeoman. The evidence in the records of the department shows that Lieutenant Ellert took advantage of his position to collect money from applicants. As a result those applicants financially able were favored with enrollment in the desired ratings and assignment to jobs in New York. Payment was furthermore made for the purpose of securing assignment of applicants to such duty as would enable them to continue their business in civil life. It is believed that Lieutenant Ellert received approximately \$20,000, in addition to a large number of presents of various kinds and considerable high-priced entertainment. The money came to him in amounts ranging from \$50 to \$1,500. Lieutenant Ellert is now confined on board the U.S.S. Granite State awaiting trial by general court-martial."

"Chief Boatswain Lloyd G. Casey was stationed at Section Base No. 6, Bensonhurst, N.Y., as an executive officer and as such had charge of the records and

assignment of the enlisted personnel at the station. Upon the signing of the armistice it was his duty to make recommendation on the application of members of the Naval Reserve Force for relief from active duty. The evidence in the possession of the department shows that Chief Boatswain Casey received money to the total amount of about \$3,000; also some valuable presents were taken for placing on shore duty at Section 6, Bensonhurst, several enlisted men. He also received from an enlisted man \$200 for early relief from active duty in the Navy.

"Ensign Paul Beck was only recently promoted to ensign in the Pay Corps from a chief yeoman in the N. R. F. While on duty as a yeoman he was active in securing the enrollment of men in the Reserve Force in the rating of yeoman and storekeeper and in their assignment to safe berths on shore for a consideration. He received cash in addition to a number of presents and expensive entertainments in this connection, only \$1,000 yet being established. He is now confined at Ellis Island, New York, awaiting trial by general court-martial.

"Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick A. Jones was on duty at Bensonhurst, N.Y., and is implicated in the matter by reason of the fact that he was an accomplice with Chief Boatswain Casey in obtaining money from an applicant for relief from active duty in the Naval Reserve Force. He is also confined at Ellis Island awaiting trial.

"In addition to the foregoing there are also implicated certain civilians who have both paid and received money for their services in connection with the enrollment of persons in the Naval Reserve Force; but the department is not ready at the present time to publish their names. There is some evidence that other officers and men in the naval service are involved to some extent, but the evidence implicating them is not sufficiently satisfactory at the present time to justify their arrest."

ADMIRAL SIMS URGES RIGID AIRSHIPS.

Chairman Swanson, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, received a letter from Secretary Daniels on Feb. 24 expressing thanks for the action of the subcommittee which has the Naval Appropriation bill under consideration for including in its report recommendations regarding aviation made by the Secretary, and making the appropriation for this purpose \$36,000,000. Included in his letter the Secretary gave a wireless message received from Admiral William S. Sims, commanding our naval forces operating in European waters, which Mr. Daniels said strengthens the committee's position in recommending the increased appropriation for aviation. Admiral Sims's message read:

"Press reports indicate that the Navy Department included in its new building program an estimate providing for building of rigid airships, but that the House Committee on Naval Affairs eliminated this item without the department making any strong protest. I think this most unfortunate if this be true, and recommend earnestly that the Navy Department take vigorous action to get the construction of rigid airships included in the program. I am thoroughly convinced from my observation of the naval lessons in this war that in the future rigid airships will be a part of the fleet of every first rate naval power. Delay of one year now in the development of this art will serve to keep the U.S. Navy in an unfavorable position in comparison with those of the other great powers for some years.

"Germany's development of this type is well known and England is making rapid strides toward the construction of larger and more powerful ships than any German type yet built. Already she has a number of large size built and building, some of the new ones to be 695 feet long, a displacement of 2,700,000 cubic feet, a maximum speed of 69 knots, a cruising speed of 33 knots, endurance of more than 200 hours, and a crew of 31 men. Following the signing of the armistice the program was so modified as to provide that new construction and development work be pushed even more actively than during the war. To show that these characteristics are actually realized, it is known definitely now that a German Zeppelin started from Jambeli in Bulgaria in November, 1917, with medical supplies for the relief of the German force in East Africa and proceeded beyond Khartoum (Dekbar Oasis), where a radio message recalled her because of news of the surrender of the German forces in East Africa. The round trip took 106 hours and 4,800 miles were covered without a stop. The British also have a report giving an account of a German Zeppelin reconnaissance trip over the Baltic which lasted 120 hours, long enough to have covered the whole Baltic fleet. The admiralties are now planning a flight to the United States and back with one of the British rigid airships. The trip is scheduled for this summer and the chances are better than fair that it will be successful. In regard to the lessons of this war, I call your attention to the book, 'The Grand Fleet 1914-15,' by Admiral Jellicoe, in which you will find frequent references to the German Zeppelin's influence on the conduct of operations in the North Sea. The following quotations are significant.

"As their numbers increased the German Zeppelins were of great assistance to the enemy for scouting in favorable weather, each being equal to at least two light cruisers for such a purpose. Throughout the day Zeppelins were frequently in sight both from the battle cruiser fleet and the battle fleet. Commodore Tyrwhitt, who was at sea with the Harwick forces, reported a Zeppelin following. He reported that during the whole period of daylight on the 19th his force was shadowed by airships. It was evident that a large force of Zeppelins were out. They appeared to stretch right across the North Sea, a total of at least ten being identified. The position of the fleet must have been known to the enemy on Oct. 6 as the fleet engaged a Zeppelin on that date for at least five minutes and she had every chance to note and later report the position and the course of the British fleet."

"The public has probably based its conception of the vulnerability of the German Zeppelins on the large numbers raiding British towns. Bombing like this is not a legitimate naval function, and with the invention of the flaming bullet it had to be abandoned. With the United States in possession of the only known source of helium, we have an opportunity to use this non-inflammable gas to make our ships practically invulnerable to attack. Without hesitation I can recommend on strong military grounds that two more airships of the latest type be started in the United States and that these be followed by at least two more of an improved type for helium gas. This should involve an

adequate building and repairing base and an operating base to be located later."

THE NAVY WAR COLLEGE.

Admiral Sims to Return in March.

Authorization to Admiral Sims to return home late in March has been extended by Secretary Daniels, provided the European situation is satisfactory. He will then take up his work as president of the Navy War College at Newport, R.I., which he has recommended open on May 1 instead of June 1. The Secretary has approved this and states that Admiral Sims has devised very complete and comprehensive plans for the expansion of the work at the college, and that a correspondence course would be adopted by which officers of the fleet wherever stationed will be able to secure the benefits of the best in naval education. In electing to head the college, Admiral Sims had in view a life work. The Secretary declared that he believed the time would come when no man would be appointed to flag rank in the Navy who had not graduated from the college, though it might require ten years to work out such a policy.

"It is planned," Mr. Daniels said, "to secure two of the ablest civilian professors obtainable as instructors in international law and economics. The organization of the League of Nations will make this work more important than ever at the Naval War College. The idea is to have a faculty of at least five big men who will be retained there. One great trouble in the past has been that about the time an officer assigned to instruction work there got his bearings he was sent to sea. Consequently the War College has been a sort of fifth wheel. All that is to be changed under Admiral Sims and we will have a real naval university."

"Ultimately the plan is to require a War College course before an officer becomes eligible for flag rank. This could not be done immediately in justice to men now holding the rank of captain who have not had an opportunity to take the War College course. It may take years, but it is coming.

"In the past, whenever we were a bit short of officers, men were taken away from the War College. In the future this institution will be maintained at a high level and on an equality with other branches of the be short a few officers somewhere else."

SENATE HEARING ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

General Crowder a Witness.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General of the Army, was the principal witness before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Feb. 26 when that body resumed hearings on the proposed courts-martial legislation. General Crowder stated that all sentences of imprisonment imposed upon enlisted men of the Army during the period of the war would be mitigated through the President's power of remission if the sentence, upon review by the board appointed for this purpose with Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell as its head, were found to be too severe. Within sixty days, he said, the 5,000 sentences imposed since the beginning of hostilities would be reviewed by this board. He admitted that heavy sentences have been imposed during the war times for disciplinary purposes, and that it is now proposed to adjust these sentences. He declared that these steps toward mitigating the sentences were begun prior to the beginning of the investigation by the Senate committee. Practically all of the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment have had the dishonorable discharge portion of the sentence mitigated, he said, adding that 1,200 men sentenced to long terms at the Leavenworth prison had been honorably restored to duty.

The General criticized the proposed legislation relating to courts-martial, particularly that which proposes to give the Judge Advocate General the power to review, revise and reverse the judgments of courts-martial. He said this appellate power should be lodged in only one man, the President of the United States. He said he had advocated such a plan in the past. But to give to the Judge Advocate General the power proposed, he said would be to give to that officer the authority to administer the entire discipline of the Army, no matter who was President.

Colonel Davis Opposes Change.

Col. E. G. Davis, U.S.A., formerly in charge of the Disciplinary Division of the Judge Advocate General's Department, who was also a witness, took direct issue with Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate General. Colonel Davis declared, when speaking on the subject of the proposed legislation to readjust present court-martial conditions, that he thought all necessary changes could be made without legislation by Congress. In answer to Senator Chamberlain's question concerning his opinion in regard to the courts-martial bill, he said: "I think it would be very unwise and very unnecessary. The provisions of the bill have no relation to any conclusions that can be deduced from the experiences of this war. It would greatly increase the size of the Judge Advocate General's Department, and its benefits are problematical. I think it is safe to say that the percentage of cases under the system as it is now, with all its faults, in which justice is rendered is just as high as in the best civil courts. There are no more than three or four per cent. of the cases tried which are open to objections from any point of view."

Colonel Davis admitted later that it might be advisable to legislate upon one point, the limitation of punishment for any given offense. That, he declared, would remedy all harshness arising from trials conducted by courts which might be too much colored by circumstances arising from particular cases. All other changes which might be desirable he maintained could be inaugurated by regulation or by presidential proclamation. Senator Thomas pointed out the fact that the power of correcting the evils of court-martial procedure by regulations has existed for a long time without being utilized, and it was in default of action of this kind that the committee was considering the proposed legislation.

Senator Wadsworth asked him if he thought it should be a function of the Judge Advocate General to exercise an appellate jurisdiction over all cases which might be appealed to the department. In reply Colonel Davis said: "I would be unalterably opposed to vesting this authority in the Judge Advocate General. I would vest it in the President. I object to putting it in the hands of the Judge Advocate General because he is a subordinate official of uncertain tenure of office." He suggested that it would be bad policy to allow a subordinate to dispose of such cases as should normally

be passed upon by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

In the course of the hearing Senator Wadsworth asked Colonel Davis if the conscientious objectors recently released from Army disciplinary barracks and given full pay had been released upon any basis of law known to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Colonel Davis stated that he knew of no basis of law for this action other than the exercise of Presidential clemency through the Secretary of War. At this point Chairman Chamberlain introduced the copy of an order signed by Brig. Gen. Henry G. Larnard of the Adjutant General's Department which he thought had been promulgated by the Secretary of War. It was marked "confidential" and contained secret instructions to commanders of Army camps regarding the treatment of conscientious objectors. Three of its paragraphs were:

"The Secretary of War directs that you be instructed to segregate the conscientious objectors in their divisions and place over them instructors who shall be specially selected with a view to insuring that they will be handled with tact and consideration and that their questions will be answered fully and frankly.

"With reference to their attitude of objection to military service these men are not to be treated as violating military laws, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the Articles of War, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration.

"Under no consideration are these instructions to be given to newspapers."

In summing up his testimony Colonel Davis declared that the unfairness arising from trial by court-martial is greatly overemphasized. He said: "I challenge the statement that it is necessary to legislate to gain justice in court-martial trials."

In reply to this Senator Chamberlain said: "Then you oppose the opinion of the American Bar Association."

"Yes," replied Colonel Davis, "I have seen a thousand court-martial trials where the American Bar Association has never seen one."

Colonel Clarke's Views.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Clarke, who acted as Colonel Davis's assistant during the first year of the war, also appeared before the committee and took issue with the views previously expressed by General Ansell in regard to the expediency of passing the courts-martial bill. He began his statement by saying: "A lawyer from civil life, with very little military experience, is inclined to be rather shocked and confused by the summariness and brevity of record of courts-martial cases and, frankly, I have never entirely recovered from it. But I spent many nights reading over the records of cases and tried to get the psychology of the officers of the courts and tried to get the atmosphere. I have concluded that out of the twenty or thirty thousand cases tried during the war by general courts-martial only a few dozen or a few score are too severe. In most of the cases the men who sat on the courts were men who had but recently come in from civil life and men who were in deep earnest. They were confronted with the almost superhuman task of creating the best trained and most highly disciplined Army possible within a minimum length of time. They were naturally impatient, and in some of the severe cases these men had reflected the impatience which they felt. I also found that there are certain elements in the Army upon whom leniency is wasted. You will find that in most of the cases in which the sentences were severe the defendant had back of him a history of wilful disobedience or sullenness."

When asked whether he thought the Judge Advocate General should have a revisory power and power to demand retrial or conduct a trial *de novo*, Colonel Clarke said: "There should be a military appellate tribunal, but I do not agree that the appellate division of the Army should be one individual who is the head of the prosecuting force of the Army any more than I should consent to the proposition that the Attorney General should exercise the appellate power over cases tried by his assistants. If it should be concluded that there should be a military judicial appellate body it should be a judicial body independent of military control. It is immaterial whether they be civilians or not; but they should not be subject to orders of a superior military authority. This body should be constituted by an act of Congress, appointed by the President in the usual way, by and with the advice of the Senate. That is the only way in which you can get an impartial appellate tribunal. I don't think this power should be vested in any one individual."

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Amendment as to Beneficiaries.

The Senate on Feb. 24 passed S. 5555, to amend Section 402 of the War Risk Insurance Act, so as to enlarge the permitted class of beneficiaries after the policies have been converted to the ordinary forms of life insurance. The insurance until converted shall be payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother, or sister, and also during total and permanent disability to the injured person, or to any or all of them: Provided, That in the case of converted insurance, the permitted class of beneficiaries shall include in addition to the foregoing an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. The bill adds a new section, 405, in which the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is directed to set aside out of the premiums collected on the insurance converted under this article such a reserve fund, calculated on the basis of three and one-half per cent. interest, as may be required, under accepted actuarial principles, to meet all liabilities under such insurance; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest the reserve fund, or any part thereof, in farm-loan bonds issued by the Federal land banks or in interest-bearing securities of the United States.

Information as to Conversion Incomplete.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance in a recent bulletin, noted in these columns, announced that information might be obtained as to conversion of policies by addressing the Conservation Section of the bureau, 301 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. A correspondent writes that the bureau's announcement was evidently premature, as full information is not yet available. An inquiry brought the following reply from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, under date of Feb. 18:

"All existing insurance contracts may be continued at substantially the present rate of premium, for a period of five years after the close of the war.

"A little later, information will be sent with the notices of monthly premiums, showing policy holders how they may convert their present term contracts to

permanent policies. The converted policies will be carried by the Government; and the premium rates will be based on the age of the insured at the time the conversion is made. Premiums heretofore paid merely covered the cost of the insurance and there is no cash value when changing to the permanent policies. The rates will be considerably lower than those of private companies. The policy contract will contain provisions more liberal than those of any private company.

"In the meantime the regular monthly premiums of the present term policies should be sent on the first of each month (after a man is discharged from the Service) to the Disbursing Clerk, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D.C., and if checks or money orders are sent, these should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States. The letter enclosing remittance to cover insurance premiums should contain the full name of the insured, his grade and organization at time of discharge, Army serial number, date of discharge and present address."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham docked at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Feb. 18, after service abroad in the Mediterranean for more than a year. Capt. Charles L. Hussey was in command and she left Gibraltar for home on Feb. 8. While abroad the Birmingham acted for a time as a mother ship to a flotilla of destroyers. It is announced that she is to be converted into a flagship. Since the Birmingham left the United States in August, 1917, she steamed 71,000 miles, convoyed 500 ships of all kinds and made two rescues.

The U.S.S. Dixie, used as a floating machine shop, arrived at the Philadelphia navy yard Feb. 22 from the Azores in command of Comdr. Allen Buchanan. She had a crew of 595 and thirty-five officers. Admiral Bailey, of the British navy, paid this tribute to the ship and its crew: "No matter when they were wanted, they were always ready; even if they had just come from a week's patrol work."

Lieut. Col. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., commanding the special force of marines organized as military police in Philadelphia, has been authorized to increase his personnel to twenty-two officers and about 807 men. The force is to co-operate with the Philadelphia authorities in the suppression of vice in so far as it affects the Navy.

Prize Essay Contest Awards, U.S.N.I. Proceedings.

In the United States Naval Institute Proceedings for February the board of control announces the awards in the prize essay contest for 1918. First honorable mention is awarded to Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, U. S.N., the subject being "Military Character." Second honorable mention is awarded to Lieut. Comdr. Beirne S. Bullard, C.C., U.S.N., his subject being "Some Reflections on the Three Factors of Battleship Design." No prize essay has been awarded for the year 1919.

NAVY CASUALTIES.

Deaths Late Reported.

The Navy Department on Feb. 27 reported the following deaths:

Lieut. Leonard Lee Rand, U.S.N.R.F., died Feb. 17 on the U.S.S. Kemah (S.P. 415), of which vessel he was commanding officer. His wife, Mrs. Julia R. Rand, resides at 18 Casco street, Portland, Me.

Lieut. George A. Thompson, U.S.N.R.F., died at naval hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo., Feb. 21, of tuberculosis. His wife, Mrs. Ebbie J. Thompson, resides at Horn Lake, Minn.

Lieut. Thomas Frederick Remington, U.S.N., died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, Feb. 24, of pneumonia. His wife, Mrs. Gertrude Eleanor Remington, resides at 22 Elm street, Hornell, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) Stanley Wilson John Gillis, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, Feb. 24, of pneumonia. His mother, Mrs. Minnie Gillis, resides at 602 Lakeview avenue, Fort Huron, Mich.

Lieut. (j.g.) Ivan Bernhardt, U.S.N.R.F., died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 23, of pneumonia. His father, Per Bernhardt, resides at Grythytted, Sweden.

Lost from U.S.S. Maui.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commander of the U.S.S. Maui, stating that Btqn. Edgar James Rumpf, U.S.N., of New York, and Coxswain Arthur Joseph Rousseau, U.S.N., of Wisconsin, were drowned, and Lieut. James Marmion, U.S.N.R.F., of California, and Seaman Valdimor Lingren, U.S.N., of Minneapolis, died as result of injuries when a heavy sea swept the forward deck of the ship early on the morning of Feb. 10, en route to France. The boatswain and coxswain were both washed overboard and neither of their bodies was recovered. Lieutenant Marmion died the same day from his injuries and Seaman Lingren's death occurred on the 13th.

Fatal Depth Bomb Explosion.

Ensign Henry P. Hynson, Q.M. Frederick J. Reardon and Chief Boatswain's Mate Eugene B. Dedrick, all U.S.N.R.F., the latter a naval aviator, were blown to atoms on Feb. 25 when a depth bomb which they were carrying along the beach near Rockaway Point, N. Y., exploded. Not even a button from the clothing of the victims could be found. There was nothing but a great hole in the ground where the explosion occurred. Ensign Hynson leaves a wife and two children at his home in Baltimore, Md. Ganner's Mate Reardon's home is in New York city, and Dedrick has a mother living at Athens, N.Y. The three belonged to a party of six who had been sent from the navy aviation station to the Point in charge of a depth bomb, loaded with 129 pounds of TNT, with which they were to make a test. The other three men escaped unhurt because they happened to be about one hundred and fifty feet behind the men carrying the bomb. The cause of the explosion is unknown. A board of investigation was at once appointed to report on the accident.

Loss of U.S. Seaplane 3495.

The Navy Department on Feb. 25 received a dispatch from the commandant of the 5th Naval District, Norfolk, Va., stating that seaplane 3495, missing since Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, has been given up as lost with its crew of five men. A radio operator on shore reported that about 3 p.m. Feb. 23 he saw a seaplane plunge into the water and disappear near Fisherman's Island. A thorough search failed to reveal any trace of the plane or its occupants. Mine sweeping operations in the vicinity of Fisherman's Island were started in the hope of locating the wreckage of the missing plane. The five members of the crew were: Ensign Stuart McD. Terrier, U.S.N.R.F., mother, Baltimore,

Md.; Ensign Clifford A. Bell, U.S.N.R.F., New York city; Ensign Robert F. Dibble, U.S.N.R.F., Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y.; Chief Machinist's Mate Albert F. Hazel, U.S.N., West Roxbury, Mass.; Chief Machinist's Mate Roy L. Hobdy, U.S.N., Bowling Green, Ky.

Sinking of Transport Sixaola.

Lieut. E. H. Foster and Boatswain's Mate Frank Kramer, U.S.N.R.F., it is believed lost their lives by drowning on Feb. 23 at Hoboken, N.J., when they entered the hold of the transport Sixaola to open sea-cocks to sink the vessel in order to extinguish a fire that had been burning all afternoon. They succeeded in sinking the ship and have not been seen since. The 3,000 tons of general cargo, mostly provisions for troops abroad, valued at \$3,000,000, was a total loss. A diver went into the hold of the sunken vessel, but was unable to find the bodies of the missing men. Major H. C. Craig, head of the military police in Hoboken, declared that while the cause of the fire had not been determined, the investigation so far had not disclosed any suspicious circumstances. Lieutenant Foster was in command of the Sixaola, owing to the illness of Capt. H. P. Smith, who is in a French hospital. The Sixaola had a crew of six officers and 122 men, who, after the ship sank, were transferred to the transport Manchuria.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The U.S.C.G. cutter Ossipee, which has been on foreign station, was used on Feb. 24 to convey the President from the troop transport George Washington to the landing at Boston, on his return to the United States from France. The vessel has a fine record of service in the submarine zone and during this duty cruised 61,000 miles, escorted 596 merchant vessels, and lost only five of these by torpedoing. It is stated that the Ossipee had ten engagements with enemy submarines and dropped depth charges on sixteen different occasions.

Capt. S. B. Winram, commanding the U.S.C.G. cutter Algonquin, which is now at the Arundel Cove Depot, Md., was in conference this week at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington. Other officers who called at headquarters were Capt. R. L. Jack, R. C. Weightman and J. R. Bryan.

REGULAR DIVISIONS LAST TO COME HOME.

General Pershing notified the War Department on Feb. 25 that "divisions now in the A.E.F., excepting those with Regular Army designations," would be returned to the United States in the order of the arrival of their respective divisional headquarters in France. This was interpreted as meaning that all divisions except the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th would be returned as shipping was available. Combat troops not assigned to divisions will be returned in the order in which services can be spared, and a similar policy has been adopted regarding Service of Supply troops, except that as far as possible these also will be returned in the order of arrival in France.

General Pershing said he estimated the movement of troops, based on tonnage known to be available and on the German shipping soon to become available, as follows: March, 212,000; April, 221,000; May, 248,000; June, 207,000, a total of 888,000 men.

The General said that, based on these estimates, divisions would be returned in the following order:

March—27th, 30th, 85th, 37th and 91st.
April 26th, 83d (possibly 77th), 82d, 35th and 42d.
May—32d, 28th, 33d, 80th and 78th.
June—89th, 90th, 29th and 79th.

A.E.F. TROOPS ARRIVED, COMING OR TO COME.

These warships and troop transports arrived from France at the ports named on the dates given and with the units referred to. Troops that have been designated for early convoy are also given. (Lists of units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 22; those marked b in the issue of Feb. 15):

Ships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. St. Louis, at New York Feb. 21—b.
U.S.S. Georgia, at Newport News Feb. 22—b.
U.S.S. Pueblo, at New York Feb. 22—b.
U.S.S. Montana, at New York Feb. 23—b.
U.S.S. Kansas, at New York Feb. 23—b.

Merchants—Arrived.

Northland, at Philadelphia Feb. 21—b.
Manchuria, at New York Feb. 22—b.
Cape Romaine, at New York Feb. 22.
Orizaba, at New York Feb. 22—b.
West Durfee, at New York Feb. 23—b.
Huron, at Newport News Feb. 24—b.
Olympic, at New York Feb. 24, from Brest Feb. 13. Brig. Gen. Charles Gerhardt, commanding 183d Inf. Sanitary Train 317th, complete, colored (to Camps Sheridan, Funston, Greenleaf, Taylor, Sherman, Travis, Gordon, Lee, Jackson, Pike, Wadsworth, Grant, Upton). Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop—317th, colored (to Camp Funston). Casual Cos.—261st (to Tennessee), 264th (to Texas and Illinois). Infantry—365th, colored (to Camps Grant, Sherman, Lewis, Upton, Funston, Thomas, Gordon, Meade); 183d, brig. hqrs. Field Art.—350th, 45 officers; 367, 10 officers. M.G. Bn.—349th, 8 officers. Base Hospital Unit—29th, complete; 33d, complete; 37th, complete. Brest convalescent detach.—359th. Liverpool convalescent detach.—12th, 14th. Sick or wounded—325. George Washington, at New York Feb. 25—b.
President Grant, at New York Feb. 26—b.
Carillo, at New York Feb. 26—b.
Caserta, at New York Feb. 26—b.
Heredias, at New York Feb. 25—b.
Wilhelmina, at New York Feb. 27—b.
Ulna, at New York Feb. 27—b.
Maui, at New York Feb. 28.
Aquitania, at New York Feb. 28.
Rochambeau, at New York Feb. 28.

Ships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Rochester, from Brest Feb. 17, due New York Feb. 28. Aero Sqdn.—467th (to Camp Taylor). Casual Co.—1,214 (to Texas). Mobile Hospital—100th (to Camps Meade and Grant).
U.S.S. Frederick, from Brest Feb. 19, due New York March 1. Infantry—162d Regt., 3d Batn. hqrs., Cos. I, D (to Camps Pike, Lee, Lewis, Dix). Aero Sqds.—95th, 103d, 465th, 835th, 1,099th. Casual Co.—271st (to Tennessee), 273d (scattered). 908th (to Indiana), 1,203d (to Massachusetts). Mobile Hospital—104th (to Camp Gunter). Infantry—51st, brig. hqrs. (to Camp Dix).
U.S.S. Ohio, from Brest Feb. 20, due Newport News March 5. Anti-aircraft Sector—1st, complete (to Fort Logan, Presidio, Regular Army, Camp Lee). Casual Cos.—272d (to North Carolina), 380th (to Texas), 922d (to Colorado), 931st (to Georgia).
U.S.S. (hospital) Comfort, from Bordeaux Feb. 20, due New York March 4. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—37th, 83th, 103d, 103d, 104th, 113th, 119th, 120th, 121st. Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—403.
U.S.S. Michigan, from Brest Feb. 18, due Newport News March 5. Trench Mortar Battery—105th (to Camps Sevier,

Lee, Gordon), number omitted (to Camps Meade, Dodge, Gordon). Casual Cos.—1,205th (to Virginia), 1,308th (to Oklahoma), 1,313th (to California), 266th (to Ohio), 267th (to Georgia), 268th (to Illinois), 269th (to Texas), 1,205th (to Virginia), 1,308th (to Oklahoma), 1,313th (to California).

Merchants—Sailed.

Sobral, from Brest Feb. 16, due New York Feb. 27. Infantry—367th, 1st Batn., 2d Batn., hqrs., san. detach., ord. detach., supply co., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Upton, Lee, Devens, Travis, Pike, Gunter, Lewis, Sherman, Meade). M.G. Bn.—complete, colored, with exception of 8 officers detached, colored (to Camps Funston, Sherman, Travis, Regular Army). Casual Cos.—250th (to New York), 260th (to Illinois), 1,202d (to New York), 1,208th (to Ohio).
Buford, from Bordeaux Feb. 17, due Newport News March 4. Coast Art.—63d Regt. detach. (to Fort Logan). Heavy Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop—6th Co. detach. (to Columbus Barracks). Med. detach. for duty. Casual Cos.—28th, colored (to Camp Grant), 33d, detach. (to Virginia), 34th, detach. (to Ohio), 912th (to Arkansas), 914th (to Illinois), 917th (to Minnesota), 919th (to Tennessee), 920th (to Texas). Infantry—345th Inf. detach. Co. M (to Camp Grant).
Santa Marta, from Bordeaux Feb. 17, due (destination omitted) March 5. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—122d. Base Hospital—3d, 23d.
Powhatan, from Bordeaux Feb. 17, due (destination omitted) March 2. Coast Art.—66th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Regular Army, Sherman, Grant, Meade, Dix, Lee, Taylor, Dodge, Gunter, Upton). Field Art.—335th (to Camps Dodge, Funston, Dix), 336th (to Camps Dodge, Upton, Pike, Regular Army). Bordeaux convalescent detach.—107th, 117th, 118th. Sick or wounded—48.
Niagara, from Bordeaux Feb. 17, due New York Feb. 28. Casual Cos.—35th, Co. D detach. (to Georgia), 499th (to Washington), 913th (to California), 915th (to Maine), 916th (to Michigan). Field Art.—11th, brig. advance school detach. (to Camp Upton). Trench Mortar Battery—312th, detach. (to Camp Dodge), 313th, detach. (to Camp Merritt).
Carriago, from St. Nazaire Feb. 19, due New York March 5. Base Hospital—1st, detach. (to Georgia).
Sierra, from Bordeaux Feb. 19, due New York March 6. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—72d, 109th, 110th, 111th, 123d, 124th. Med. detach. for duty. Ammunition Train—312th, complete (to Camps Dix, Dodge, Upton, Pike). Casual Co.—34th, detach. E. Sick or wounded—325.
Mexican, from St. Nazaire Feb. 20, due New York March 5. Casual Co.—164th (to New York). Coast Art.—71st Regt., detach. (to Camp Upton). Aero Sqdn.—3d, 35th, 149th, 151st, 153d, 158th, 173d, 176th, 184th, 247th, 264th, 374th, 469th, 499th, 500th.
Siboney, from Bordeaux Feb. 20, due New York March 8. Major Gen. F. S. Strong, commanding 40th Div.; Brig. Gen. W. O. Johnson. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—75th, 93d, 96th, 97th, 105th, 108th, 113th, 115th, 116th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st. Infantry—348th Regt. detach. san. detach. (to Camp Upton). 40th Div. hqrs. detach. Casual Co.—318th. Sick and wounded—2,086.
2d Occidentals, from France, due New York March 4. Following personnel taken from troop transport Powhatan after vessel left Bordeaux: Coast Art.—47th Regt., detach.; 60th Regt., detach. Field Art.—335th Regt., detach.; 380th, detach. Med. detach. for duty.
Great Northern, from Brest Feb. 22, due New York March 1. Field Art.—349th, colored, field and staff, hqrs. co., supply co., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D (to Camps Dix, Meade, Lee, Jackson, Gordon, Pike, Gunter, Taylor, Sheridan, Regular Army). Casual Cos.—235th, colored (to Georgia), 968th. Coast Art.—54th, eighteen detached officers (to Camp Devens). Brest convalescent detach.—61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th. Sick or wounded—1,260.
Martha Washington, from Bordeaux Feb. 22, due Newport News March 5. Coast Art.—49th Regt. (to Camps Taylor, Dodge, Columbus Barracks). Field Art.—335th, field and staff, hqrs. co., supply co., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, ord. detach. (to Camps Dix, Funston, Dodge).
Wyandotte, from Bordeaux Feb. 23, due New York March 10. Casual Co.—33d, detach.
La Lorraine, from Le Havre Feb. 23, due New York March 8. Casual Cos.—1,492d (to Georgia), 1,494th (to Pennsylvania). Base Hospital—7th.
Vedic, from Brest Feb. 23, due Boston March 8. Coast Art.—54th Regt., less Battery F and 18 officers, detached (to Camps Devens, Taylor, Upton, Grant, Sherman, Lewis, Dodge, Logan, Kearny, Gordon, Greene, Funston, Meade, Beauregard, Jackson, Pike, Gunter, Dix, Regular Army). Casual Cos.—924th (to Massachusetts), 975th (scattered).
Oriana, from Brest Feb. 23, due New York March 5. M.G. Bn.—351st, complete, colored (to Camps Funston, Jackson, Lee, Devens, Upton, Regular Army). Casual Cos.—277th (scattered), 929th (to Pennsylvania), Class D detach. (scattered).
Chinampa, from La Pallice Rochelle Feb. 23, due New York March 10. Casual Co.—35th, detach. A.
Mongolia, from St. Nazaire Feb. 23, due New York March 7. M.G. Bn.—334th (to Camp Dix, Dodge), 355th (to Camps Dix, Grant, Dodge), 366th (to Camps Dix, Devens, Pike, Sherman, Upton, Grant). Trench Mortar Battery—316th (to Camps Lewis, Dix, Dodge). Trench Art.—104th Battery (to Camps Dix, Sherman), 316th Battery (to Camps Dodge, Upton). Signal Corps—Meteorological detach. (to Camps Upton, Sherman, Pike). Aero Sqdn.—801st. Engineer Pontoon Train—467th Regt. (to Camps Sherman, Humphreys, Upton), 468th Regt. (to Camps Dodge, Upton, Lee). Aerial Construction Sqdn.—482d Co. Pontoon Park—401st Co. (to Camps Lee, Grant, Upton). Anti-aircraft—10th Sector (to Camps Green, Sherman, Dodge). Casual Co.—177th, special, St. Nazaire. Convalescent detach., St. Nazaire—56th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th. Sick or wounded—1,018.
Honolulu, from Bordeaux Feb. 24, due Newport News about March 8. Casual Co.—3d (to California). Field Art.—Advance school detach., brig. detach. (to Camp Funston). (Name to be announced later). from Bordeaux Feb. 24, due New York about March 8. Infantry—348th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. 1st and 3d Batns., hqrs. co., supply co., sanitary detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, I (to Camp Dix).
Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

Tank Corps—306th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 345th Batns. 360th brig. hqrs.
Replacement and Salvage Co.—316th.
Base Hospital—27th.
Aero Sqdn.—36th, 99th.
Casual Co.—Q.M. 6th.
Field Signal Bn.—113th.
Bakery Co.—333d.
Air Service—Casual Co. 5.
Evacuation Ambulance Co. 5.

The following divisions have been assigned to sail in the months named:

March—27th, 30th, 37th, 85th, 91st.
April—26th, 35th, 42d, 77th, 82d.
May—28th, 32d, 33d, 78th, 90th.
June—29th, 79th, 90th, 90th.
For early convoy—40th (nearly complete).

The War Department made this announcement on Feb. 25: "A cable communication from the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force to-day states that 'every effort will be made to embark all the units of the 26th Division consecutively,' and 'this division is scheduled for shipment early in April.' The 26th Division is composed of New England National Guard, and debarkation will take place at the port of Boston."

Interval Before Sailing.

The War Department has issued the following announcement concerning the intervals between assignment to early convoy and actual sailing of units:

"The time interval between the assignment of units in the A.E.F. to priority for early convoy and actual sailing varies greatly. Some units have sailed in less than a week, while others placed on priority in November have not yet sailed. Of the total, fifty per cent. have remained on priority more than one month; fifteen per cent. more than two months. Considering only the organizations which have been placed on priority and which have sailed between Nov. 11 and Feb. 15, the

leaving figures show the per cent. that remained on priority as specified number of weeks before sailing. Source of information: Troop cables from S.O.S. A.E.F.

Interval and percentage of all units which have sailed: 1 week or less, 1.2; 1 to 2 weeks, 10.4; 2 to 3 weeks, 18.9; 3 to 4 weeks, 11.7; 4 to 5 weeks, 20.7; 5 to 6 weeks, 11.4; 6 to 7 weeks, 5.7; 7 to 8 weeks, 2.7; 8 to 9 weeks, 2.4; 9 to 10 weeks, 6.3; 10 to 11 weeks, 4.7; 11 to 12 weeks, 9.8.

THE NAVY.

G.O. 449, JAN. 28, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the following destroyers under construction are assigned names as indicated: No. 138, Hale; 134, Crownshield; 306, Kennedy; 307, Hamilton; 308, William Jones, and 309, Woodbury. All the above names are selected in honor of former Secretaries of the Navy except the Hale, which is named in honor of Mr. Eugene Hale, elected to Congress in 1869, and was greatly interested in naval affairs.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 18.—Comdr. H. Jones to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Claxton and in command when commissioned; R. B. Coffey to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. McKean and in command when commissioned; E. P. Finney to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Topeka and in command when commissioned; G. M. Courts to duty as ex. off. on U.S.S. President Grant.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Huntley to U.S.S. Pastores; W. L. Irvine (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Newport, R.I.; C. S. Stephenson (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., New York, N.Y.; S. J. Zeigler (C.O.) to Industrial Dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; C. Q. Wright, jr., to treatment at Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.; W. L. Brown to Naval Tra. Sta., Norfolk, Va.; R. D. Moore to duty in conn. with post-graduate work in ordnance; G. M. Stoddard to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Topeka and on board as ex. off. when commissioned; G. C. Barnes to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Pastores.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. M. Whiting to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Celibon; H. S. Haislip to U.S.S. Nevada; G. L. Woodruff to U.S.S. Utah; R. F. Wood to U.S.S. Texas; H. V. La Bombard to U.S.S. Oklahoma; C. Ridgely to U.S.S. Wyoming; G. F. Brown to duty in command Naval Dist. Base, New London, and additional duty conn. Eagle boats.

Lieuts. E. W. Kneale to U.S.S. Antigone; J. J. McAndrews to duty under Snar, New York; R. E. McConnell to duty under staff rep., Paris, France; W. Cuthbert to duty under Snar, New York; E. W. Scott (D.O.) to U.S.S. Unalga; W. D. Goodman to U.S.S. Pastores; P. Herndon detached present duty Princess Matilda, to duty as aid to ex. off.; P. R. Wilson to duty as engr. off. Antigone; N. C. Rubinsky (M.C.) to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. for duty; R. F. Zeiss (M.C.) to duty as med. off. on U.S.S. Tjondar; H. N. Hartley (P.C.) to duty as supply off. of the armed draft detail, Norfolk.

Lieuts. F. S. Irby to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Claxton and on board when commissioned; W. Winslow to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Topeka and on board as navigator when commissioned; H. A. Spanagel to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance in conn. with ordnance post-graduate work; V. G. B. Hatch to duty as ex. off. U.S.S. Wilkes; W. K. Beard to U.S.S. Florida; J. H. Sprague to duty on U.S.S. active duty revoked; duty as ex. off. when commissioned; L. B. Ard to U.S.S. Utah; F. P. Thomas to U.S.S. Oklahoma; W. J. Nunnally to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lieuts. (j.g.): B. I. Forsgren revocation of orders Jan. 31, 1919, relieved from all active duty revoked; B. E. Jolidan revocation of orders Feb. 12, 1919, to duty Washington, D.C., revoked; A. E. Childs to U.S.S. George Washington; J. M. Easter (P.O.) to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. South Bend and on board as enceph. off. when commissioned; E. W. Bingham to U.S.S. Harbinger; J. M. Goodrich (M.C.) to U.S.S. Arcadia; W. O. Roup (M.C.) to duty Flotilla "A," navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. E. Tierney (M.C.) to U.S.S. Calamaries; M. E. Stites (M.C.) to U.S.S. Black Arrow; P. R. Haselton (M.C.) to U.S.S. Arizona; G. P. Ingelhart to duty under general inspr. of aircraft, U.S.N., 411 Fifth Ave., New York.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. W. Gamble (M.C.) to U.S.S. Katrina Luckenbach; C. G. Gasser to U.S.S. Antigone; F. G. Jackson to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; F. G. Sullivan (M.C.) to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; H. Klapper (M.C.) to U.S.S. Cape May; M. E. Fulk (M.C.) to duty Santa Clara; W. P. Schwars (D.O.) to Submarine Base, San Pedro, Cal.; F. D. Kilgore to duty Flotilla "A," navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. T. Andrews (M.C.) detached duty Naval Hosp., Brooklyn.

Ensigns: J. D. Rogers, jr. (P.O.) revocation of orders, detached duty Naval Supply Storehouse, Baltimore, Md., and relieved from all active duty; M. Lawson revocation of orders Feb. 14, 1919, relieved from all active duty revoked; E. E. King revocation of orders Feb. 12, 1919, to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y., revoked; A. Brittain, jr., revocation of orders Jan. 28, 1919, to U.S.S. Matsonia revoked; T. A. Larney revocation of orders Jan. 31, 1919, relieved from all active duty revoked; E. R. Fawcett revocation of orders Feb. 8, 1919, to U.S.S. Madawaska revoked; M. H. Esterly revocation of orders Nov. 8, 1918, to duty Radio Aircraft Laboratory.

Ensigns: C. H. Warfield to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; H. G. Hartgering, F. C. Penneworth, E. W. Bingham and A. B. Beckman to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; J. M. Orenin to R.S. at New York; C. H. Egler, jr., to U.S.S. McDougal; R. W. Byrns (P.C.) to duty in conn. f.a. U.S.S. Scranton and to duty as supply off. on board when commissioned; G. A. Lowe (P.C.) to U.S.S. Wabash; J. P. Raymond (P.O.) to duty as asst. to the supply off., Katrina Luckenbach.

Ensigns: E. H. Walberg to duty office of Ensigns, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. S. Unger to U.S.S. von Steuben; P. W. Reiling (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; J. P. Gwaltney to U.S.S. Rockwell; A. S. Porter to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; W. R. Abrahamson (P.C.) to duty under Denola, Norfolk; W. W. Tomlinson (P.C.) to U.S.S. Polar Land; C. Thowt (P.O.) to U.S.S. North Pole; F. L. Gaffney (P.C.) to U.S.S. George Washington; R. B. Bottoms to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; E. L. Bisbee (P.C.) to duty Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Bian. J. F. Womeladort to duty Section Base, Cape May, N.J. Maehs: E. G. Parady to Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; P. H. Kelly to U.S.S. North Dakota; C. G. Langdon to U.S.S. Salem; J. E. Miller to U.S.S. Aramis; C. K. Merritt and G. L. Regan to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; E. A. Staplemann to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Guns: E. N. Roberts to U.S.S. North Dakota; E. E. Johnson to R.S. at New York; W. J. Bradley to Naval Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.

A.P. Clerks: J. L. Doyle to duty with supply off. on U.S.S. Cape May; C. T. Stanworth to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Connecticut; F. Kitch to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Frederick.

Pay Clerk J. C. Wilkin, jr., to duty under Snar, New York.

FEB. 19.—Comdr. F. Rorschach to Eastleigh conn. nucleus crew to command Crew No. 5; A. M. Cohen to Crew No. 4, Staff Base No. 7.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Carlson to duty under Snar, New York; G. O. Hall (P.C.) to duty as supply off. of the Antigone; V. A. Dodd (M.C.) revocation of orders to duty Northern Pacific revoked.

Lieuts.: O. E. Johnson to Eastleigh conn. nucleus crews, Crew No. 5; C. E. Morse (M.C.) to Base No. 7; U. G. Chipman to naval inspr. of ordnance in charge Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W.Va., for duty; A. J. Argall (M.C.) to U.S.S. Arizona; W. Adams (M.C.) to U.S.S. Pastores; E. O. Adams (P.C.) detached U.S.S. Saratoga to duty as supply off. U.S.S. Walter F. Luckenbach; W. T. Shaw to Base No. 27; O. P. Kilmer to Base No. 7; N. H. Geisenhoff to Crew No. 1, Staff Base No. 7; J. Carhart to duty administrator of harbor and floating equipment, Newport News.

Lieuts. J. L. Schlichting, L. C. Randall and W. L. McDonald to R.S. at New York.

Lieuts.: J. P. Fitzpatrick to duty as supt. constr. of aircraft, U.S.N., Buffalo, N.Y.; P. C. Cornelius to duty Mercury.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. A. Lemanski to Crew No. 4, Staff Base No. 7; E. Smith to Eastleigh conn. nucleus Crew No. 5; E. L. Achin (C.H.C.) to U.S.S. New Hampshire; P. H. Krane (C.H.C.) to U.S.S. Pocahontas; H. H. Lippincott (C.H.C.) to U.S.S. Wisconsin; F. C. Havemeyer to 3d Naval Dist.; J. F. Brennan (P.C.) to duty Manchuria; C. A. Angonnet (P.C.) to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Stetter to duty under Snar, New York; G. A. Floersch (P.C.) to duty as asst. to accounting off. navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; F. E. Edams (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; H. M. Barner

(P.O.) to duty Naval Supply Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; P. M. Williams (M.C.) and R. E. Sweet (M.C.) to Navy Recg. Sta., San Diego, Cal.; W. O. Reid, jr. (D.O.) to Submarine Base, San Pedro, Cal.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. J. Langza (M.C.) and N. S. Duggan (D.O.) to 12th Naval Dist.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. K. Yon to 4th Naval Dist.; W. K. Beecher to special duty under Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; W. Adams and A. V. Zaccor to duty under Snar, New York.

Ensigns: P. J. Carr to 4th Naval Dist.; T. C. McGuire, jr., to R.S. at New York; L. O. Smith (P.C.) to U.S.S. Seattle; W. R. Patten to U.S.S. Vester; C. V. Myers (P.C.) to navy yard, Norfolk; E. S. McDord (P.C.) to U.S.S. Jeanette Skinner; P. S. Bansom to duty under Snar, New York; W. P. Cunningham (P.C.) to duty Berkshire S.F. 1578; W. F. Chappe, jr., to U.S.S. America; V. P. O'Keefe to duty under Snar, New York; G. A. Roen to R.S. at Boston; H. J. Stuckey (P.C.) to duty Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.; M. T. Richardson to U.S.S. von Steuben; B. B. Kilken (P.C.) to duty Zealandia; C. P. Schwars (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; H. P. Crouse to U.S.S. America.

Ensigns R. M. Kerr, F. A. Malachy, H. H. Taylor, S. Waller and G. D. Young to duty von Steuben.

Ensigns: G. P. Grainger to duty America; R. M. Zeitlin to duty von Steuben; K. T. Postlethwaite, P. L. Zeebaugh, L. A. Schwoiler, S. A. Williams and D. E. Coughlin to duty America.

Ensigns: E. V. Irwin (P.C.) revocation of orders Feb. 4, 1919, relieved from all active duty, revoked; E. C. Meach revocation of orders Feb. 13, 1919, to duty Vester, revoked; D. P. Campbell revocation of orders Feb. 14, 1919, to duty Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y., revoked; J. W. Moody revocation of orders, to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; E. L. Carr uncompleted portion orders, relieved from all active duty, revoked, to duty 3d Naval Dist.

Ensigns: H. F. Brockel to Staff Base No. 7; D. P. Frame (P.C.) to duty as dist. off. of the Coast Guard, 3d Naval Dist.; H. Waterman, jr. (P.C.) to duty Seranton; C. E. Kieser to R.S. at New York.

Ensign (T) D. Beatty, jr., revocation of temp. appt. as ensign Feb. 8, 1919.

A.P. Clerks: C. L. Biery, N.P.O., Bordeaux, to Crew No. 1, Bordeaux; J. A. McElmair to Base No. 7; G. J. Schoonover to duty under Snar, New York; D. A. Palmer to duty with supply off. U.S.S. E. I. Luckenbach; M. A. Herrlich to duty with supply off. on U.S.S. Texas.

Pay Clerk H. W. Lombard to R.S. at New York.

Maehs: J. J. Abbott to duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; J. I. Brady to duty under Snar, New York; J. E. Gibson to duty Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Guns: H. A. Booth detached Naval Radio Sta., Belmar, N.J., to Pennsylvania; G. W. Harrington, W. A. Shaw, C. N. Bell and A. L. Hartigan to duty under instruction in torpedos at Naval Torpedo Station.

Bian. H. J. Williams to duty conn. radio and signal detail, R.S. at New York.

Bian. (T) O. Gruenwald revocation of temp. appt. as boatswain in the Navy, revert to former status as an enlisted man in the Navy Jan. 28, 1919.

FEB. 20.—Comdr. J. D. Bennett (P.C.) to supply department, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Capehart to duty in an advisory capacity to the Brazilian Government relative to naval aviation; L. D. Chandler, jr., to duty as navigator on U.S.S. Huntington; R. M. Packer to duty under Snar, New York, N.Y.; G. A. Berry to U.S.S. Pocahontas; E. Cuthbertson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Harbinger; J. Yates to duty ex. off. of Castine.

Lieuts.: G. M. Eyerth (P.C.) to U.S.S. Minnesota; O. Hayes (M.C.) to Navy Recg. Sta., Cleveland, Ohio; E. James (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Cal.; O. L. Packier (M.C.) Naval Academy for duty; F. A. Cummins (M.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, for duty; L. Iverson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; R. B. Dean (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Boston; M. J. O'Connell (M.C.) to U.S.S. Huntington.

Lieuts.: A. F. France, W. W. Feinsman, G. G. Halpin, B. K. Pressnell and F. C. Fichtler to U.S.S. New Mexico; L. D. Webb report to comdr. Sub. Chaser Div. 6 for duty; R. G. Moody to navy yard, Boston, for duty.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. E. Atwater to duty in Office of Naval Operations (Avia), Navy Dept.; W. H. Dornell to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; H. A. Borden (D.C.) to 4th Naval Dist.; S. B. Forbes (P.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Hickey to R.S. at Norfolk; H. A. Thornton to comdt. 12th Naval Dist. for duty in conn. radio and signal detail on R.S. at San Francisco; E. Dehuff to R.S. at Philadelphia.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. W. Pounder and J. E. Shaw to R.S. at Norfolk; H. de B. Dougherty to R.S. at Philadelphia; T. G. Hunter to duty conn. f.a. U.S.S. Barney and on board when commissioned; T. C. Macklin to U.S.S. Raleigh; J. A. Westrom to duty conn. f.a. U.S.S. Kennison and as watch officer when commissioned.

Ensigns: W. T. Ryan to nucleus crews German transport; F. E. Vonnell to duty as aid to Rear Admiral Decker, comdt. Naval Sta., New London; H. B. Sawtelle to U.S.S. Pocahontas; C. H. Traak to duty as engr. off. Swan; G. M. West to U.S.S. Rowan; E. H. Parker to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; E. S. Larson to U.S.S. Iowa; L. F. Pope to U.S.S. Mercury; F. L. Buckley (P.C.) to R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; W. Scott to U.S.S. George Washington.

Ensigns: L. A. Avery and C. J. Betrum to duty air detachment, Atlantic Fleet; P. Delahanty (P.C.) to U.S.S. Hinko; C. K. Harriman, D. A. Lewis, F. C. Myer, jr., and J. P. Moore to U.S.S. George Washington; F. B. Waler and C. H. Knight to U.S.S. Mercury.

Ensigns: L. B. Beatty (P.C.) to U.S.S. Cape May; W. O. Jarred (P.C.) to U.S.S. Plattsburg; G. B. Fisher, jr. (P.C.) to U.S.S. Louisville.

Ensigns: R. S. Pinkham, J. P. Revennaugh and L. W. Squire to U.S.S. George Washington; A. C. Wagner and J. A. Whitfield to duty air detachment, Atlantic Fleet.

Bians: M. F. Vesock to U.S.S. Antigone; T. J. Rowe to U.S.S. Robin; G. H. Campbell and J. T. Haugha to R.S. at Norfolk.

Maehs: W. Teenwe to U.S.S. Salem; C. R. Wilson as engr. off. U.S.S. Turkey.

Carp. C. R. Marshall to U.S.S. Leviathan.

A.P. Clerk C. H. Lynn to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Camden.

Guns: C. Korst, C. D. Ernst, F. J. Brandtner, H. A. Brooks, G. A. Cruise and C. H. Hinds to duty under instruction in torpedos, Naval Torpedo School, Newport, R.I.

FEB. 21.—Capt. C. Shackford to command U.S.S. Alert, with additional duty in command Sub. Base, San Pedro, Cal.

Comdr.: P. F. Sackett (P.C.) to duty as accounting off. navy yard, New York; W. A. Merritt (P.O.) to duty as supply and commissary off. Naval Armor and Projectile Plant, Charleston, W.Va.; W. P. Beecher to navy yard, New York, for duty in Industrial Dept.

Lieut. Comdr.: B. V. McElanahan (M.C.) to Great Lakes, Ill., for duty at Naval Hosp.; H. H. Alkire (P.C.) to duty as accounting off.; N. B. Farwell (P.O.) continue duty as supply off. Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; E. L. Gayhard (O.C.) to duty in Hull Div.

Lieut. Comdr.: G. W. Wolf to U.S.S. Alert for duty; E. A. Crenshaw to U.S.S. Alert; W. A. Hodgman to Naval Sta., Guam, via Army transport sailing March 15, 1919; S. Mills to U.S.S. Alert; A. H. Gray dispatch orders Feb. 11, 1919, assignment to duty as aid and flag section on staff of comdr. train, Atlantic Fleet, modified and upon detachment report to U.S.S. Kimberly for passage Cuban waters and on arrival carry out remainder of above mentioned.

Lieuts.: P. Herbert, retired, to U.S.S. Alert; T. McNamara to U.S.S. DeKalb; B. H. Vian (M.C.) to U.S.S. Alert; W. R. Leashy (M.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco; C. E. Eagle (P.C.) to Chief of Bureau of Navigation as supply and disbursing off. with the Commission on Recreation, Naval Tra. Camp Activities; W. T. Cronin (P.O.) to duty as supply and disbursing off. Naval Sta., Virgin Islands; E. V. Adams (P.C.) settle accounts and wait orders.

Lieuts.: H. Mann (D.C.) to Morehead City, N.C., Naval Air Sta., for duty; G. B. Duryea (O.C.) to duty as supt. constr. Bufile with headquarters at works of Ferguson Steel and Iron Co.; R. H. Lake (O.C.) report to comdt. navy yard, Philadelphia, for duty in Naval Aircraft Factory; H. Markey to U.S.S. Lake St. Clair; H. J. Parent from Cahill to Hinton; C. R. Blain (C.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; R. Blosser (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.; F. H. Covington to duty as officer-in-charge New Orleans Rect. Dist.

Lieuts.: M. B. Derr to U.S.S. Illinois; H. J. Ray to U.S.S.

Pennsylvania; W. O. Theimer and A. B. Holman to U.S.S. Alert; J. S. Lionberger detached R.S. at New York, to f.a. U.S.S. Thomas and on board when commissioned; L. S. King to duty conn. U.S.S. Ingraham and as watch officer when commissioned.

Lieuts. (j.g.): E. Folger to duty under Snar, New York; N. Thomas to U.S.S. Cole; C. L. Henderson to U.S.S. Huron; C. W. Le Roy to U.S.S. Alert; J. L. Ellwood (O.H.C.) to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; E. W. Davis (O.H.C.) to U.S.S. Finland; A. Kinney to Lake Lasang; A. E. Adams and G. L. Lewis to U.S.S. Alert; C. L. Shockley detached R.S. at Philadelphia, to U.S.S. Signatory.

Ensigns W. V. M. Robertson, jr., and T. A. Gray to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns R. C. Fransee (P.C.) and R. M. Frederick (P.C.) to duty as asst. cost inspr. at Fore River Plant of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass.

Ensigns: W. D. Blaker (P.C.) to duty in charge of radio accounts on board R.S. at New York; C. A. Ippiter to command Menetta; D. P. Sullivan revocation of orders Feb. 8, 1919, relieved from all active duty, revoked; G. B. Newton, jr. (P.C.) revocation of orders Feb. 8, 1919, to U.S.S. Utah, revoked; R. H. Kilgen to Coco Solo, Canal Zone; C. A. Nordquist to U.S.S. Utah; C. K. Smith revocation of orders detached duty Office of Supervisor, Nar, to duty R.S. at New York, N.Y.

Ensigns: H. F. Wagoner (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; F. E. Ward (P.C.) to navy yard, New York; J. B. Anderson to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; H. H. Pratt (P.C.) to navy yard, New York; A. F. Hall (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; E. B. Mudgett (P.C.) to navy yard, New York.

Ensigns: J. F. Honey (P.C.) to duty as supply off., Naval

(Continued on page 936.)

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 20.—Major A. R. Sutherland to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, upon arrival in U.S.

Major D. S. Brewster to Marine Av. Det., Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Capt. G. C. Hamner to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. G. P. Anthes to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. E. Earle to Marine Per. Off., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. G. S. Atkinson to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. E. F. Schmidt to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. F. B. Wilbur to 15th Regt., Santo Domingo.

First Lieut. H. H. Barber and 2d Lieut. W. English to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieuts. R. F. Schmidt, S. J. Colford, jr., W. G. Carlisle and J. Gay honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. J. P. Littlefield to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Marine Gunr. O. G. Kline to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk.

Marine Gunr. L. B. Rice to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieuts. W. G. Carlisle and B. S. Nickerson to Marine Bks., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. C. W. Ebnother to Marine Bks., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Marine Gunr. R. E. L. Hearn to Marine Bks., navy yard, Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Dispatch to U.S.S. Kittery for Capt. W. H. Abrams, H. Baptist, R. J. Bartholomew, P. B. Cowley, M. M. Decote, E. D. Howard, I. Landford and R. S. Pendleton upon arrival at Charleston, S.C., to proceed to Marine Bks., Quantico, for duty.

Dispatch to Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla., directing 1st Lieut. G. Compton to proceed in command of 1st Division, Squadron E, Marine Av. Force, with 2d Lieuts. L. E. Steere, jr., H. L. Wilson, P. Foxworthy, G. O. Weller, L. E. Higgin, C. W. Storer, L. H. Garrison, E. K. Underhill, F. J. Lamb and 149 enlisted men to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., to await transportation to Haiti.

FEB. 21.—First Lieuts. S. E. Lawrence and J. M. Adam to 6th Brigade, Cuba, for duty with 1st Regiment.

First Lieut. G. R. Jackson detached Marine Per. Off., New York, to Marine Bks., navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Q.M. Clerk O. J. Schaefer temporary appointment as Q.M. clerk revoked.

Marine Gunr. V. A. Hale detached 6th Brig., Cuba, to U.S. Marine Gunns. R. E. L. Hearn and O. C. Kline temporary appointments as marine gunners revoked.

Capt. W. H. Walter, 1st Lieut. C. L. Eaton, 2d Lieut. J. J. Keating, E. Gould and F. R. Washington detached 6th Brigade, Cuba, to U.S.

FEB. 24.—Major E. N. McClellan detached U.S.S. Minnesota to Washington, D.C.

Capt. C. P. Nash to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. G. P. Anthes, 2d Lieut. B. S. Nickerson, C. W. Ebnother, I. G. Beckwith, E. Earle, G. W. Houghton, G. S. Atkinson and L. E. Teberg honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. G. H. Crocker, jr., ordered to inactive service; to home, Fitchburg, Mass.

Second Lieut. R. M. Balch to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival in U.S.

FEB. 25.—Col. G. C. Thorpe to Marine Bks., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Col. C. Campbell detached 3d Brigade, Galveston, Texas, to 6th Brigade, Cuba.

Capt. F. Beauchamp to Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

Capt. H. L. Hable to inactive service; to home, Baltimore.

First Lieut. G. C. Collier to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. J. M. Garvey and 2d Lieut. J. S. Withington to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. E. R. Trainer to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieut. L. J. Murphy to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, upon arrival in U.S.

Second Lieuts. J. R. Jacob and J. D. Wagstaff honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. P. L. Pogue ordered to inactive service; to home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second Lieut. J. McD. Marriott ordered to inactive service; to home, Delaware, Ohio.

FEB. 26.—Capt. G. B. Jacques to headquarters, Marine Corps, Capt. G. H. Manks to inactive service; to home, Dorchester, Mass.

First Lieut. G. Oechleron upon transfer Marine Det., Naval Radio Sta., Tuckerton, N.J., detached to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. H. Fricks to 3d Brig., Galveston, Texas.

Second Lieut. G. O. Weller to inactive service; to home, Victoria, B.C.

Second Lieut. D. W. Stewart to Marine Bks., Paris Island.

Marine Gunr. D. B. Loring to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia.

FEB. 27.—Major E. N. McClellan to foreign expeditionary shore service for duty with Historical Section, A.E.F.

Capt. L. R. Warriner to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. Peter Connelly to Marine Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. W. B. Shealy to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty with 1st Marine Aero. Co.

First Lieuts. M. C. Terry and W. S. Cowles, jr., honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. H. A. Adams assigned duty at Marine Bks., Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lieut. T. J. Kilcourse to Marine Bks., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. G. O. Chandler to Marine Bks., Naval Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Marine Gunr. J. McNulty assigned duty with A.E.F.

Marine Gunr. O. R. Fink appointed marine gunner (temp.) and assigned duty with Marine Av. Det., Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1919.

This week has been very busy and gay; the week-end was unusually lively owing to the Washington's Birthday holiday and the 100th Night show, which brought many more visitors than on ordinary week-ends. There was an officers' hop on Thursday evening, which was preceded by several large dinners, the guests all going on to the dancing later. On Friday evening there was the student officers' hop, Mrs. T. K. Brown receiving with Lieutenant Sampson; it was a large and crowded affair, although some of the visitors went to see the filmed "Heart of the World" in the gymnasium. On Washington's Birthday the cadet minstrel show was given in place of the usual 100th Night entertainment. Both afternoon and evening performances were attended by large and appreciative audiences. The minstrel show brought out some very shining talents in the musical line and the songs and jokes were roundly applauded. The stringed instrument playing was especially good. The cast was as follows: Interlocutor, Brewster, '22; extreme end (right), Umsted, '22; extreme end (left), McGrath, '23; interior end (right), G. B. Jones, '23; interior end (left), Caldwell, '23. And the chorus: Cadets Cullum, Nye, F. G. Cross, Plank, Oxx, Hastings, T. A. Roberts, Schick, C. P. Young, McCormick, H. C. Bailey, Campbell, Ellis, Lamb, and Mahoney, all of '23, and Cadets Cary, Mathewson, Kastner, Bichan, Freeman, O'Flaherty, Spalding, J. R. Pierce, Puffer, Klein, J. F. Wilson, Crawford, Lueder, O. N. Stewart and Terry, all of '23. The pianists were Cadets Jacobs and Robinson, '23.

Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained with a large dinner party before the officers' hop on Thursday, all going later to Cullum Hall; the dinner was a progressive affair. Those present were Col. and Mesdames Wilcox, Stuart, Bugge, Hatch, Morrison, Majors and Mesdames Santschi, Brown and Englehart, Mrs. Walbach, Majors Julius Jones, Potts and Walbach, Captains Rafferty, Baish and Dean. Miss Tillman has returned from a week spent visiting friends in New York.

Col. and Mrs. Bull also gave a dinner on that evening; their guests were Col. and Mrs. Evans Jones, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Major and Mrs. Hannum, Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Brabson, Mrs. Chamberlain, Captain Pope and Lieutenant Jadin. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox are spending a few days in New York visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, whose guests they were at the opera on Monday. Mrs. Karl Bradford has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Dunn, who had dinner on Saturday for Mrs. Bradford, Major A. B. Johnson and Captain Rafferty. Mrs. P. B. Brabson, of Greenville, Tenn., has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Marshall for a week.

Colonel Gance spent the past week in Washington; during his absence Major Potts was acting adjutant. Mrs. Hanna has been visiting in Haverstraw for a few days. Miss Florence Logan was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Proctor on Friday and Saturday. Guests of Major and Mrs. Dunn at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Bradford, Colonel Fowler and Major Smiley.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocroft had supper on Sunday for Mrs. Bradford, Major and Mrs. Dunn, Major Nelson and Captain Rafferty. Capt. and Mrs. Silsby Spalding were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Bull. Major Dunham, Captains Gratian and Miller, M.C., have been honorably discharged and will return to practice in civil life; Capt. and Mrs. Gratian have been guests of Major and Mrs. T. K. Brown for the week before leaving the post.

Mrs. McClintock, of Kansas City, was the over Sunday guest of Col. and Mrs. Bugge. Miss Clara Hawkins and Miss Troy, from Vassar, were guests of Major and Mrs. Tully for Thursday and Friday. Col. and Mrs. Dodds had Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island, as their guest for a few days; on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Dodds had dinner for Chaplain Smith, Col. and Mrs. Fieboer and Miss Dods.

Mrs. Chamberlain, who has been visiting Mrs. Bull, entertained with a dinner at the club on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Bull, Capt. and Mrs. Spalding, Capt. and Mrs. Evans and Captain Pope.

Miss Phyllis Pulliam, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Mrs. Stuart for the week-end. Guests of Major Potts and Major Smiley were Mrs. Roger Harrison, Miss Mildred Ragland and Captain Ragland, all of Richmond, Va. Miss Marian Kutz, of Washington, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. W. Kutz, has been visiting Major and Mrs. Hugh Mitchell. Miss Lavinia Jenkins came home for the hop on Friday evening. Mrs. McClachlin has been spending some days in Washington.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt were Miss Fort, of Washington, and Professor Adams, of Yale. Lieut. Edwin Sibert was a visitor at the post for the hop on Thursday evening. Miss Elizabeth McClachlin, who has been spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Hatch, gave a pretty Washington's Birthday party on Friday evening; after unraveling the tangled threads of a cobweb the guests sat down at a table beautifully decorated and with tiny hatches, cherry trees, cocked hats, etc., as favors; afterward the party went on to the movies at the gymnasium. The girls present were the Misses Mary Stuart, Consuelo Asensio and Virginia Walshall, and the boys were Coleman Carter, Bill and Bob Browning and Manuel Asensio.

Mrs. McAllister, wife of Col. J. A. McAllister, D.C., who is in France with the A.E.F., and Miss Betsy McAllister are staying at the hotel; among the week-end guests at the hotel were Mrs. John Bennett, Mrs. Ralph Kingman, Mrs. Scoville, Miss Hardin, Miss Helen Randolph, Miss Laura Carey, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. H. H. Stout. Guy and Roger Holt, who are cadets at St. John's Military Academy at Ossining, came home to spend the holiday and Sunday. Mrs. Johnson, mother of Major A. B. Johnson, and Miss Johnson are spending several days in New York.

The Reading Club met last time with Mrs. Sharrer, who read her paper on the work that women have done during the great war.

An indoor polo tournament was held Feb. 22 and 23, the following teams competing: Triangles—No. 1, Mr. G. C. Sherman, No. 2, Mr. W. Kinney, back, Mr. W. A. Bartie, Whippany Whips—No. 1, Mr. E. W. Hopping, No. 2, Dr. H. B. Blackwell, back, Mr. R. A. Grannis, West Point 1st—No. 1, Capt. J. W. Rafferty, No. 2, Major D. O. Nelson, back, Major J. K. Brown, West Point 2d—No. 1, Lieut. O. C. Jadin, No. 2, Major T. K. Brown, back, Major O. Brewer.

The Triangles upheld their record of never having lost a game by winning the tournament. In the first game the Triangles defeated the West Point 1st, 12½ to 7½. In the second game the Whippany Whips defeated the West Point 2d, 12½ to 1. In the third game (consolation) the West Point 1st won from the West Point 2d, 19 to 9. The fourth game (championship) score was, Triangles 11½, Whippany Whips 6½. The last was undoubtedly the fastest game of indoor polo ever played at West Point. Each game consisted of six periods of 7½ minutes each. All teams were mounted on West Point ponies.

On Saturday evening the Polo Club gave a dinner for its members, their visiting guests and the members of the two New York teams. Thirty-five covers were laid. Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown had as their guests for the week-end Mr. G. O. Sherman and son, junior, and Mr. A. W. Kinney, of New York.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26, 1919.

Rear Admiral John M. Hawley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hawley are guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. Leslie B. Anderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. William O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, has returned from Norfolk, where she was called by the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Wilson, mother of Mrs. Osterhaus.

Lieut. Comdr. John Harrison Calhoun, U.S.N., is visiting his father, J. Grant Calhoun, at Harwood, in this county. Mrs. Raymond Stone, wife of Commander Stone, U.S.N., is on a visit to her sisters in Elizabeth and Newark, N.J. Lieut. R. B. Dashiell, U.S.N., now stationed in Philadelphia, spent the week-end here with his mother, Mrs. R. B. Dashiell.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, U.S.N., senior dental officer of the Navy, has been retired after many years of service. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy since 1899.

The Register of the Naval Academy for the seventy-fourth academic year, 1918-1919, has just been issued. It contains the names and records of all midshipmen up to and including the class which graduated on June 6 last, with resignations and separation from the Service for other reasons. The number of midshipmen at the beginning of the present academic year was 2,120, which is the largest student body in the history of the institution. The number by classes was: First, 485; Third, 672; Fourth, 963.

The question of obtaining candidates for the Naval Academy is one of serious import to many Representatives and Senators. Especially is this true of the inland states, due to the erroneous impression that the entrance examinations to the Academy are very difficult, and the prodigy alone may be successful. Although at one time influence was necessary for admission, now practically the average boy with a high school principal's endorsement may secure an appointment. Entrance in the Navy as a seaman now, too, opens the door of the Naval Academy.

Miss Florence Rieger, sister of Lieutenant Rieger, U.S.N., is entertaining Miss Katharine Butler and Miss Emma Thompson, both of Edgely, S.C. Comdr. Walcott E. Hall, U.S.N., and family have been assigned quarters for their residence at 36 Upshur row, Naval Academy. Mrs. William J. Nunnally, wife of Lieutenant Nunnally, U.S.N., is the guest of Captain Field, M.C., and Mrs. Field at the Naval Hospital.

The Masqueraders made a great success of their play on Friday and Saturday in four performances to accommodate their varied audiences. The farce was entitled "It Pays to Advertise." The actors displayed superior talents. The aggressive and skillful wrestlers of the Naval Academy won from the Columbia matmen here Saturday by 27 to 0. The midshipmen secured three falls and the same number of decisions, while the remaining bout was a draw. They used a great variety of hold, working with half-nelson and chancery holds in combination with others. Columbia fought aggressively in all the bouts. Much interest was taken in the Chinese members of Columbia's team. Lee wrestled in the 115-pound class against Galtier, and secured a draw after the regular bout and an extra. Yip worked in the next heavier class, and Adell secured the decision over him in the regular time. Barish did the best work of the other Columbia wrestlers.

The midshipmen won a decisive victory over Columbia in the local tank the same afternoon, the score being 44 to 14. The Navy swimmers began by taking the relay by a good lead, and then won by fair margins in all but two of the events. Columbia had no entries for the plunge, and the event went by default to the Navy. Rogers and Polk saved Columbia from a whitewash by winning in the forty-yard and 220-yard events. The best time of the meet was made in the former event. In the 100, a close race was swum by Goggins and Hamdin, both of the Navy.

The Naval Academy completed a trio of athletic victories on Saturday by defeating Haverford, 47 to 7 in the opening gymnastic meet of the season. The visitors secured no firsts and only one second. Specially fine work was done for the Academy by Fletcher on the horizontal bars, Strang on the side horse, Hales and Nold on the rings and Mason in tumbling. The midshipmen have lost but two meets in ten years in this branch of sport, and are presenting a well balanced team this season which promises to reach the usual standard. The good showing of a number of new midshipmen is specially notable.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Feb. 22, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick on Saturday afternoon entertained at the Officers' Club in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh, who are to leave here for station in South Carolina. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William R. Black and Col. and Mrs. Lukesh assisted in receiving the hundreds of guests. The entire interior of the club was a bower of flowers, flags and greens. Mesdames Frederic V. Abbot, Charles Keller, E. Eveleth Winslow and Henry Jorvey served, assisted by Mesdames Charles W. Kutz, Clarence S. Ridley, Edward H. Andrey and Richard Park in the dining room. The Engineers band, led by Lieut. Frank J. Weber, played.

Capt. James J. Murphy, who was called to Fort Leavenworth by the illness of his wife, has returned. Mrs. Murphy is convalescent.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip O. Nash have been entertaining as their house guest Mrs. Nash's brother and his wife, Lieut. (j.g.) G. P. Nightingale, U.S.N.R.F., and Mrs. Nightingale. Lieut. G. C. Bullard has returned from a visit to his mother and sister, Mrs. Robert Lee Bullard and Miss Rose Bullard, at Little Rock, Ark.

The Misses Eleanor Abbot and Marion B. Abbot entertained at a bridge party on Tuesday evening for Lieut. Arnold H. Vanderhoff, U.S.N., Mrs. Vanderhoff, Col. and Mrs. Rudolph C. Kuldick, Col. and Mrs. Nickerson, Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick, Captain Taylor, Col. Frederick W. Herman, and the Misses Abbot's house guest, Miss Anne Piper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Piper. Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick were members of the receiving line at the Camp Humphreys hop on Friday evening.

Mrs. John H. Carruth, wife of Colonel Carruth, O.E., and their two little girls, who have been with Mrs. Carruth's mother in New Orleans since last summer, are at the Keneasaw house for the present. Miss Anne Piper and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbot were guests of honor at a luncheon on Thursday given in their honor by Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip C. Nash were hosts at a bridge party in compliment to their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Nightingale, from Pensacola, Fla. Capt. and Mrs. Marling gave an informal dance on Saturday evening at the Service Club in the city, which was attended by a large party from this post. Misses Pugh, daughters of the late Judge Pugh, gave a tea on Saturday in honor of Miss Anne Piper, house guest of the Misses Abbot.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence S. Ridley gave a dinner party in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick on Thursday. Mrs. J. J. Loving was hostess at a theater box party on Wednesday evening, in compliment to Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh.

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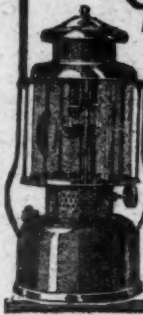
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Others of the party were Mrs. Harold S. Hetrick, Fletcher, Miller and Richard Park.

Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard has received word from France announcing the arrival of a son on Jan. 8 to his wife at Toulon, France. The child has been named John Francis Bullard.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1919.

Think of Fort Porter publishing a newspaper, a real, up-to-date sheet at that, which is issued every Friday and is fast becoming of great interest to those stationed in the post, especially to those in the hospital wards! The editors are Lieut. Frank A. Stockwell, chaplain, U.S.A., and Hospital Sergt. William N. Pone. The managing editor is Hospital Sergt. William Pope, and all men in the Service are invited to send in articles, cartoons, etc., to him before Tuesday of each week. The hospital at Fort Porter received forty-seven new patients last Tuesday night. Every ward is filled, and the quarters in the garrison are overflowing with officers, nurses and some of the detachment.

The city police and military authorities are endeavoring to locate the thief who, with armed guards all around, on Wednesday night robbed the safe in the quartermaster's office at Fort Porter of \$259, in their haste overlooking \$38 and a certified check for \$500 in another drawer.

Col. and Mrs. Bastian are receiving a warm welcome from their Service and Buffalo friends.

Major and Mrs. Sears Yates were hosts for a delightful dinner in compliment of Lieutenant Reiley, of the Marine Corps, Miss Lucy Agnes Yates inviting some of her friends to meet the young officer, and the party going later to the club dance at the Squash and Tennis Club.

The devoted friends of Mrs. William Auman in the post and in Buffalo are greatly distressed to know of her sudden death in Washington of pneumonia. She and the General left the city early in January, going first to Atlantic City and later to Washington, where they proposed to remain until spring. Gen. and Mrs. Auman were stationed at Fort Porter during the Spanish War and again a few years ago, where they celebrated their golden wedding, a beautiful reception being given in the castle.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1919.

Mrs. Gregory joined Colonel Gregory last week. Miss Dorothy Foote gave a lovely luncheon for Miss Guirand, niece of Mrs. Goe, on Tuesday. Mrs. Milliken, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Milliken, in France; Mrs. Bull, wife of Major Bull, on duty now in Washington; Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Hughey were the other guests.

Mrs. Gillette gave a skating party last Monday for Mesdames Silkworth, Endicott, Wolf, Tobin and Newgord on the lake. All adjourned to Mrs. Gillette's for tea. Mrs. J. T. Moore returned from New York Feb. 21. She spent ten days with her sister, Miss Cathro Mason, who has just returned from France.

A hop was given on Saturday for Mrs. Gregory at the Administration building. Mrs. Halsey Yates is again at the post, having been away for a short while in New York.

Over a hundred patients came in last night. The hostess house is well patronized, many of the officers and their families taking their dinners there. The Macdonough Inn has been very popular this winter. A number of big entertainments have been given. The directors of the Telephone Company gave a dinner of twenty-five covers. A pre-nuptial dinner of forty and a reception for over a hundred people on Feb. 24 and 25 were held with great success.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, 1919.

Lieut. Frank Fechteler, U.S.N., who has been the guest of his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, has left for New York to join his ship, the U.S.S. Paducah. Among dinner parties at the Country Club on Saturday was one at which covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Lindsey, U.S.N., Miss Marjorie Walsh Brown and Ensign L. Wales, U.S.N.

Mrs. Franklin Dewey, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, has left to be the guest of friends in Raleigh, N.C. The Y.W.C.A. hostess house at the Naval Base was dedicated with appropriate services on Wednesday. The opening was attended by a large number of prominent civilians and Service people. Mrs. E. M. Townsend, of New York, a member of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, following which, in a speech of presentation, Mrs. Townsend presented the building to Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, commandant of the 5th Naval Base. Mrs. Townsend told of the history of the Y.W.C.A. hostess houses, beginning with the first one at Plattsburg, where she arrived with a cheque for \$10,000 and the architect's plans and told the general all they wanted was the space to erect it. Since then, at the request of various camps or stations, these hospitable houses have been erected in many places all over the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Kibbee and Miss Frances Kibbee, of Albany, who have been guests of Mrs. E. T. Lamb and Miss Mattie Lamb, Fairfax avenue, have left for Annapolis.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, recent guests of Mrs. Mary McIntosh, have returned to their home in Washington. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose had a buffet luncheon at their home, Naval Base, for Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of Washington, preceding the opening of the Y.W.C.A. hostess house, at the base. Their guests were Rear Admirals and Mesdames De Witt Coffman, A. F. Fechteler, A. C. Dillingham and a number of other officers and ladies.

Miss Elizabeth Fechteler had a dance Friday evening for Misses Katharine Stonely, of Philadelphia, Margaret Fechteler, of New York, and a number of young officers and ladies. A

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dinner was given at the Chamberlin on Saturday by the officers of the U. S. S. Iowa and U. S. S. Massachusetts for Messdames Jacques Land, Thornton Broadhead, E. M. Townsend and Edward Batchelor.

Lieut. George H. Wilson, U. S. N., who has recently been detached from the U. S. S. Delaware and has been spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. George Wilson, has left for Charleston, S. C., to join his ship, the U. S. S. Joutt. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, U. S. N., had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Surge and Mrs. C. B. Munger, U. S. N.; Major and Mrs. R. O. Underwood, U. S. M. C., and Paymr. and Mrs. W. B. Van Buren. Lieut. Comdr. Omar D. Conger, U. S. N., had a dinner at the Virginia Club on Wednesday for Messrs. and Messdames Richard McIlwaine, Richard Tunstall and Edward Stribling.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Cooper had a dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday for their guest, Miss Rosalie Martin, of Portsmouth, who spent the week-end at the Chamberlin with them. Surg. and Mrs. W. F. Murdy, U. S. N., had a valentine card party in the Edinburgh, Portsmouth. There were four tables.

The married officers and their wives at the Marine Barracks on Friday evening had a dance at the home of Col. R. B. Sullivan, commanding officer of the barracks, and Mrs. Sullivan for the bachelor officers now stationed at the barracks.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Wallace, U. S. N., guests of relatives in Newport, R. I., have returned to their home, Naval Base. Miss Katherine Knight, of Newport News, spent the week-end with Miss Katherine Tucker, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, recent guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Constr. and Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard, has left for New York to join Rear Admiral Bullard, who has just returned from overseas duty.

COAST DEFENSES OF LOS ANGELES.

Fort-MacArthur, Cal., Feb. 17, 1919.

Several more of our young officers have received their honorable discharge from the Service during the past week. They were: Lieut. Clarence L. Kennett, who went back to his mining at Park City, Utah. Good luck to Lieutenant Kennett, Mrs. Kennett and the kiddies. Lieut. Earl N. Ostrom will be an optician in Los Angeles. Lieuts. Jean W. Miner, Laighton B. Melvin and Murray M. Gikesson—well known among the officers as the "Kansas bunch"—expect to winter in California before going back to the farm among the grasshoppers.

Capt. Charles O. Brown, William J. Johnson and Lieut. Norman W. Ena were transferred from these Coast Defenses to San Francisco on Feb. 15. Capt. A. K. Chambers went to the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound.

The post gymnasium was the scene of the second hop of the year when the post officers were hosts of the officers of the 52d Ammunition Train.

F. S. Coles, the athletic director who comes from the Arcadia Balloon School, is outlining some interesting athletic and gymnastic work for the fort. Just as soon as the gymnasium apparatus arrives classes will be formed, also try-outs will be in order for a representative basketball team. Aside from the regular movies, the educational and religious talks have been outstanding during the past weeks. The Friday evening programs hereafter will be in the nature of athletic stunts, boxing and wrestling. Last Friday three prominent members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club performed upon flying rings and did many spectacular hand-balancing feats.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Brand, U. S. N., and Mrs. Brand had a dinner Thursday, later taking their guests to the Navy Relief dance at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Beatty, Jr., Miss Taylor and Mr. Sanborn. Lieut. Langdon D. Pickering, U. S. N., and Mrs. Pickering, of 1721 Walnut street, entertained eight at cards and supper Monday.

Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, wife of Captain Carr, U. S. N., entertained Mrs. Albert Chase, Miss Louise Meach and Mrs. C. A. E. King at luncheon at the New Century Club Saturday, later taking them to a reception at the Historical Society. Mrs. Chase and Miss Meach are visiting Mrs. Carr at her home in the navy yard.

Mrs. Frances Watrous, wife of Lieutenant Commander Watrous, Pay Corps, U. S. N., entertained at luncheon Saturday, Miss Louise Hughes, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, has been spending a few days in New York city. Lieut. George E. Maynard, U. S. N., and Mrs. Maynard motored to New York city for the week-end.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 19, 1919.

Mrs. T. D. Parker entertained at a large card party Wednesday for Miss Mary Freer, of San Francisco, whose engagement to Edward Luffboren, of Cleveland, was recently announced. Prizes were won by Messdames O. A. Carlson, J. J. Cheatham, M. L. Miller, Breed and J. O. Gawne. During the afternoon the yard orchestra played. Miss Freer and her mother, Mrs. Burr Freer, have returned to their home in San Francisco. Lieut. R. E. Perry arrived last week from the East coast and reported for duty as engineer officer of the Claxton, recently launched here. Lieut. Frank A. Bartlett, of Portland, Me., who has been stationed at the spruce camp in Oregon for some time, is visiting relatives in Vallejo. Comdr. H. W. McCormack reported at the yard last Thursday. He has been serving with the Atlantic Fleet, and comes here as district material radio officer, in charge of all naval radio work within the 12th Naval District. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne have returned from a fortnight's visit to Southern California.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach entertained last week at the first of a series of informal at homes which they will hold each Thursday. During the reception the orchestra played and there was dancing. Mrs. F. G. Bland has returned to Belvedere after a short visit to her daughter, Mrs. T. D. Parker. Mrs. Hunter-Liggett was hostess at a luncheon in San Francisco last week, afterward taking her guests to a box party at the Orpheum.

Capt. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher have reopened their home in San Mateo, having recently returned from Washington, D. C. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne were with the party of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Reynolds at the charity ball in San Francisco Friday night. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott went down from here, as did Miss Cassie Hiller, and all were Mrs. Percival Williams's guests for the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Maurice P. Huff also had guests for the affair.

Mrs. N. Halliday has returned to Vallejo on a visit to her

mother, after a several months' stay at Fredericksburg, Va., where she has been making her home during Captain Halliday's duty at Quantico. Rear Admiral Rider came up to the yard this week on a tour of inspection. Asst. Surg. and Mrs. H. A. Harris arrived from the East this week, and the Doctor has reported for duty at the yard dispensary. Mrs. Harris was a Vallejo girl before her marriage.

Miss Betty George returned to San Francisco last week after several days' stay at Burlingame, the guest of Mrs. Mountford Wilson. Miss Constance Hart gave a dinner for Miss George on Thursday. Lieut. Warren Wilson, just arrived from France, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Peter Dunne, in San Jose.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott entertained at dinner last week for Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Ramsey and Comdr. and Mrs. White. Lieut. Bert Bicknell, Pay Corps, Mrs. Bicknell and their little daughter arrived on the transport Sunday from Manila and are visiting Mrs. Bicknell's mother, Mrs. A. Horn, in Vallejo while the former is awaiting orders. They have been in the Orient for four years. Major and Mrs. Stewart E. White have returned to Burlingame after a visit to the Major's mother in Santa Barbara.

Comdr. Paul H. Fretz, C. C., who has been at his home down the peninsula since the middle of January, has been granted a six months' sick leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold M. McKnight arrived from Honolulu on last week's transport and are visiting relatives in Vallejo. Their marriage took place in Honolulu only a few months ago, Mrs. McKnight, then Miss Erma Weniger, going out, as it was impossible for Lieutenant McKnight to get a leave at that time.

Miss Cassie Hiller spent the week-end with her mother in San Francisco and on Sunday gave an informal tea for Mrs. S. L. Wilson and Mrs. R. M. Breed, who left the next day for Boston and Philadelphia. They have been staying in Vallejo while Lieutenants Wilson and Breed have been at the yard. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott were among the guests. The collier Brutus has left for the lower bay after receiving minor repairs at the yard. The Marblehead, commanded by Capt. Charles Huff, came up to the yard Saturday and will remain for a few weeks. Captain Huff has been ordered to the hospital.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 19, 1919.

Capt. Harry A. Fields, U. S. N., commandant of the navy yard, has resumed his duties after a serious battle with influenza. Capt. Milton E. Reed was acting commandant during Captain Fields's illness. Comdr. Whitford Drake, C. C., has received orders to the Ford Motor Works at Detroit to superintend the construction of the Eagle boats.

The officers of the Puget Sound Naval Station, with their wives and sweethearts, attended a Valentine party at the Army and Navy Club last Saturday. A dinner preceded the dance and several numbers of vaudeville were introduced. The navy yard band furnished the music.

Ensign H. Basler and wife are en route to Williams College. Lauren Basler served as a hospital apprentice during the war and has just received his discharge. Before leaving the east coast for home he visited his cousin, Comdr. Emory D. Stanley, P. O., who is stationed now at Washington.

Ensign Harry E. Elchler is acting as commissary officer of the Naval Training Station at the navy yard. Lieut. E. M. Watson, who has been on duty at the yard for two years, has been relieved from active duty. With the retirement of Nellie Neilson the active Navy loses its last mate. In his thirty-two years of service, covering a period in which the old Navy became the new, Mate Neilson has seen plenty of excitement, and now goes ashore on indefinite liberty. He came into the Service in 1887 and had his first sea duty on the cruiser Boston, making a trip to Chile. In 1890 he first saw China, subsequently spending ten years in active service in that country. At the Battle of Santiago in the Spanish-American War he was gunner's mate in the turrets of the flagship Brooklyn, which ship was hit thirty-five times during the five hours' engagement. The City of Brooklyn, after the battle of Santiago, presented him, as one of the "men behind the guns," a medal in recognition of the gallant service the cruiser performed. In his home near Bremerton is displayed a five-bar gold conduct medal. Since 1908 Mate Neilson has been stationed on the receiving ship at Puget Sound. With Mrs. Neilson and their fifteen-year-old son, Mr. Neilson will make his home near Monterey, Cal.

ARMY SOCIAL NOTES.

Major Carter, commanding officer at Fort Casey, has been ordered to Virginia. Mrs. Carter will visit relatives in Tacoma before joining her husband. Lieut. James Sproll, after a brief leave, has returned to duty at Fort Worden.

The Army Relief Society of Fort Worden gave a benefit dance at the post gymnasium Saturday evening. The ball room was elaborately decorated. The committee in charge were Messdames Kerfoot, O. T. Phillips, Frank Emory, Marian and Detweiler, and Miss Mason. Among those present were Col. and Messdames Phillips, Drake, G. Hubbard, Hamilton, Major and Messdames H. H. Moore and Byrne, Lieut. and Messdames Donnelly and Hertzinger; Major Thompson; Captains Topping, Drake and Callahan; Lieutenants Sproll, Higgins, Yockey and Tracey; Major and Mrs. Ellison and Lieutenant Lee, of Fort Flagler, and Major and Mrs. Carter, of Fort Casey.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C. Z., Feb. 15, 1919.

The benefit dance given by the hospital ship committee Thursday evening on the Masonic Temple roof garden was a great financial success. The money will be used for wounded Anzacs as they pass through the canal. The 88d Infantry band, under the leadership of Lieut. Eugene M. Graves, played a fine program of dances.

Major and Mrs. Pickering, of France Field, Coco Solo, were in Gatun Friday evening calling on Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse. Mrs. John H. Hall has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Charles Ellsworth, and small brother, Charles, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph McGill entertained at a dinner for eight in Gatun on Wednesday.

Lieut. Bog Green, of France Field, was the over-Sunday guest of friends in Ancon. Before the dance at Fort Amador Dr. and Mrs. Houke had as dinner guests Miss Muriel Neal and Lieutenant Moncrief, of Corozal.

Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall entertained Capt. Gordon C. Irwin at lunch on Monday. Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse had as their guest Major H. E. Pace, while Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Scott entertained Lieut. John E. Campbell and Oscar F. Sterling.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Noble had as their guest on Monday Lieut. William W. Robertson.

Some of the officers enjoyed a trip to Taboga over the weekend. The party included Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce, Lieut. and Mrs. Harshman, the Misses Melkovic, Duer, Cero, Williams, Bett Wells, Captain McGinnis, Lieutenants Williams, Cassard, Holthent and Davis.

The ladies at Gilbert House entertained about 500 New Zealanders from the Port Melbourne on Tuesday. The Coco Solo band played, and so also did the 88d Infantry band, who went over from Gatun by boat.

Major and Mrs. Sturkie, Q. M. C., sailed on the last transport for New Orleans, where Major Sturkie will receive his discharge. Major H. E. Pace was the overnight guest Saturday, of Major and Mrs. William Klingensmith in Fort de Lassepe. Major Ira K. Wells sailed for New Orleans on the Parisina to attend to some business in the States.

Colonel Abercrombie, Mrs. Ira K. Wells and daughters, Miss Betty and Mrs. Mitchell, were visitors on the Atlantic side on Wednesday. Colonel Abercrombie went over to meet his sister.

A large party from Gatun enjoyed a trip down the Chagres on Sunday, hunting, fishing and swimming. On their return in the evening the party went to the Quartermaster Corps dining room, where supper was ready in honor of Q. M. Sergt. and Mrs. Perry, who were recently married.

Lieut. Floyd A. Norman returned on Saturday from a two weeks' sick leave spent in Chiriqui Province, mostly in the mountains of Boquete. Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph ar-



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rived on the Panama on Thursday. They motored over to Gatun and were assigned to Camp Gaillard. Sergt. John R. Carothers and Miss Anna M. Faust were married Wednesday and are spending their honeymoon at Taboga.

57TH INFANTRY AT CAMP PIKE.

Camp Pike, Ark., Feb. 19, 1919.

The Officers' Club of the 57th U. S. Infantry was opened at Camp Pike on Friday evening, Feb. 14, with a Valentine dinner-dance, which was attended by more than 200 officers and ladies of the camp and city of Little Rock. The club building, which has just been completed, adjoins the regimental officers' mess and includes a spacious ball room, ladies' parlor and a combination billiard room and grill. The 57th Infantry Club promises to become the social center of the camp and to fill the vacancy in the social life of the cantonment caused by the destruction of the Camp Pike Officers' Club by fire a month ago.

A feature of the new club building is the spacious ball room with its great, old-fashioned fire-place, around which are drawn large easy chairs, and its library of books and late periodicals. Around the walls are cushioned lounges and writing desks, and the massive columns of rustic oak that support the roof are surrounded by circular benches upholstered with heavy leather. The walls and ceiling are divided into panels by beams and pillars of natural oak, the panels being stained an olive green. The draperies for the windows, and the Japanese rugs that cover the floor when it is not used for dancing, carry out the same color scheme. The building is lighted by a series of large chandeliers, which hang at close intervals down the center of the ball room and by brackets of individual lights. A low platform runs the length of one side, with space for the regimental band and a stage for entertainments. By throwing open large double doors the adjoining mess room and ball room are combined.

It is planned to have hops on Friday evenings of each week, with a dinner-dance twice a month. These dances and other entertainments will be under the direction of a board which consists of Majors Clifford Mathews and Roger Hillman, Capt. Crosby N. Elliott, Lieut. Walter Wood and Joseph Steir. The opening hop was arranged by a committee composed of Lieut. Ralph Dean, Walter Wood and Joseph Steir. Among staff officers of the camp present as guests at the opening dance were Gen. Joseph Anderson, Col. John J. Boniface, B. N. Bittenhouse, Harry Hoesfeld, John B. Schoeffel, W. S. McBroome, Major and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, and Captains Harrison and Wallace J. McGuire.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mifs, Cavite, P. I., Jan. 21, 1919.

The holidays are over on Corregidor and work has begun again in earnest in preparation for the annual target practice to be held in February. Many took advantage of the holidays to enjoy short leaves in Baguio, Mountain Province, where the cold weather and the pines made it seem anything but a Christmas in the tropics. Returning recently from Baguio were Col. and Mrs. Donovan, Major and Mrs. Haines, Major and Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. King, Major and Mrs. Dawson, Major Buyers, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Captain Smith, Lieutenants Henderson, Purdy, Calicut, Misses Davis and Tobin. For those who remained on Corregidor there was a community Christmas tree on the parade ground, where one hundred children received presents from Santa Claus and where a short program was given. The committee in charge of the tree and exercises were Mrs. W. R. Doones, Mr. Roy H. Brown, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Chaplain Exler and Mrs. Charles Hipp. Miss Fagg and Miss Sieber, of Albany, were recent guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson, of the Medical Level. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson entertained at dinner, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Doones, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Colonel Johnston and Dr. Holden. Mrs. Hunt gave a bridge party for Miss Sieber and Miss Fagg and for Messdames Doones, Wells, Winslow, Haines, Maguire, Dority, Murphy, Rae, Glass and Johnston. Miss Fagg and Miss Sieber were guests of honor at a "tiffin" given at the Nipa Club by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Wells, Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Dority, Lieutenants Tillotson, Latham, Rich and Smith.

Miss Katherine Towers, of Washington, who is visiting relatives in Manila, was a recent guest of Major and Mrs. Edwards, who gave in her honor an informal tea after a swimming party, the others present being Major and Mrs. Haines, Miss Tobin, Miss Davis, Major Buyers, Captain Wise, Lieutenants Purdy and Wilson. A picnic to the "tail" of the island was another event planned in honor of Miss Towers.

Capt. and Mrs. Fyle entertained at dinner at the Nipa Club on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Doones, Col. and Mrs. Wells, Major and Mrs. Nichol, Major Bowman, Capt. and Messdames Jones, Glass and Dority, Lieutenants Baer and Williamson. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall had dinner the same night for Lieut. and Mrs. Hipp, Lieut. and Mrs. Haney and Lieutenant Latham. Mrs. Maguire gave a porch bridge-tee in honor of Mrs. Lynn and for Messdames Doones, Winslow, Swanson, McComb, Jones, Dawson, Hunt, Haines, Misses Towers and Davis.

Miss Anne Macheco, of Manila, has been the guest of Mrs. Dawson, who gave in her honor a morning bridge for Messdames Doones, Donovan, Winslow, Rockwood, Hunt, Maguire, Swanson, Jones, Bricker and Haines. Little Edison Albert Lynn, son, the six weeks' old son of Capt. and Mrs. Lynn, was baptized by Chaplain Exler on Wednesday, Col. and Mrs. Donovan standing as godfather and godmother. Preceding the christening Capt. and Mrs. Maguire had luncheon for Col. and Mrs. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Lynn and Chaplain Exler.

Capt. and Mrs. Rockwood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Wendell David Miner Rockwood, on Dec. 28. Major and Mrs. Edwards entertained the Topside Bridge Club on Saturday evening, when high scores were made by Messdames Doones, Rockwood, Haines, Captain Finney and Lieutenant Swanson. The bridge club at Middleside was entertained on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Hunt.

Major von Kessler, post surgeon, left on the last transport for the States, as did Lieut. and Mrs. Clelland and Lieutenant Wilson. Lieutenant Broas went by commercial liner in order that he might make stops in China and Japan. Mrs. von Kessler was a passenger on the November transport, as were Major Sampson and Major Gilbert.

Lieut. Malcolm J. McMaster died of anemic dysentery at the post hospital on Jan. 17, having contracted the disease on a

(Continued on page 936.)



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Corridor Notes—Continued from page 935.

hunting trip into the provinces during the holidays. Lieutenant McMaster was commissioned from the ranks at the outbreak of the present emergency and was an officer of marked ability. Funeral services were held at the dock, Chaplain Eiler officiating.

Cut and Mrs. Donovan were Manila visitors for the weekend, being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John Byrne. Mrs. Donovan celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary with a supper party on Monday, her guests being Alvah Marshall and Ralph and John Haines. Mrs. Donovan was assisted in entertaining by Miss Tobin and Mrs. Haines. Major Buyers and Miss Tobin dined with Major and Mrs. Haines on Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Doones on Wednesday. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, M.C., has returned from the States, having made a visit of several months to her son, Captain Johnson, at West Point.

NAVY GAZETTE

(Continued from page 933.)

Air Sta., Morehead City, N.C.; J. A. Whittier (P.C.) to U.S.S. Elmer; E. P. Byrne to U.S.S. Ellis; C. E. Brandt to U.S.S. Hale; L. H. Emerson to U.S.S. Haraden; R. D. Craig (P.C.) to navy yard, New York; R. A. Hall to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. H. O'Connell (P.C.) to Naval Air Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; L. E. Tucker to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. C. Handly (P.C.) to duty as supply off. on Liberty; V. L. Whitehead, Jr., to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns: E. L. Johnson to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; T. Y. Corry to R.S. at Charleston, S.C.; H. J. Lee to Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; J. D. Murphy to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; A. A. Howell orders of Feb. 8, 1919, assigning to temp. duty R.S. at Norfolk revoked, detached Pastores and continue treatment Naval Hosp., Portsmouth; J. P. Cordes and J. M. Jensen to U.S.S. Alert; E. W. Christie to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cowell and on board as watch officer when commissioned.

Ensigns: C. L. and J. D. McCrae to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cowell and on board as watch officers when commissioned; J. M. Kaurath to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kennison and on board when commissioned; G. M. Stevens to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maddox and on board as watch officer when commissioned; L. F. Hofer to U.S.S. Charles A. Osborne; H. I. Macken to duty conn. f.o. Badger and on board as watch officer when commissioned.

Gunns: T. N. Miller, F. E. Robbins and A. Sprague to U.S.S. Alert; E. Van Kopp to U.S.S. Bial; R. E. Hamrie, J. Parker and T. L. Fox report to commd. 2d Naval Dist. for duty under instruction in torpedoes, Naval Torpedo Station.

Gunns: C. M. Miller to radio duty U.S.S. New York; O. Gunn report to commd. 2d Naval Dist. for duty under instruction at Naval Torpedo Station; F. Sandell to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hamilton and on board as torpedo officer when commissioned; O. R. Denninger to U.S.S. Alert.

Gunns: T. J. Cotter, A. F. Gerloff, J. Costello and C. R. Carson report to commd. 2d Naval Dist. for duty under instruction in torpedoes, Naval Torpedo Station; J. F. Richardson to U.S.S. Alert.

Steno.: W. F. Aas to duty with administration harbor floating equipment, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. Muench to R.S. at Norfolk.

Mach. B. D. Wells to U.S.S. Alert.

Carps.: A. C. Ferring to U.S.S. America; C. J. Taylor to U.S.S. Alert.

Pharma: F. A. Northrup to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Julia Luckenbach and on board when commissioned.

A.P. Clerks: C. W. Hamilton to duty with commissary officer, Naval Tra. Sta., St. Helena, Va.; R. H. Johnson to U.S.S. Alabama; J. E. Sundberg to duty with commissary officer, Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

FEB. 24—Lieut. Comdr.: H. A. Ellis to duty in conn. with Harvard Radio School, Harvard University; W. L. Wright to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dupont and as ex. off. when commissioned; R. L. Longbaugh (M.C.) to U.S.S. Alert.

Lieuts.: L. E. Thornton to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. H. Knox (Civ. Engr. Corps) to Naval Air Sta., Brunswick, Ga.; J. L. McGuinness to 3d Naval Dist.; J. A. Davis to duty as insp. of engineering material, U.S.N., Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corp., Buffalo, N.Y.; R. Agorup to duty as 1st lieut. aboard the Pocahontas; A. W. James (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; J. S. Fulton, Jr., to duty Office of Naval Operations (Avia.); Navy Dept.; W. B. Atwater to duty as aviation aid, 6th Naval Dist.; F. W. Hewitt to duty as officer in charge, Navy Regt. Sta., Meridian, Miss.; R. H. Moore to U.S.S. Niagara.

Lieuts.: McC. Scott (M.C.) to Hampton Roads, Naval Hosp., for duty; E. A. Dane (M.C.) to Naval Sta., Virgin Islands; J. P. Israel (M.C.) to Naval Hosp., Charleston, S.C.; G. M. Constans (M.C.) to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Scranton and on board when commissioned; E. G. Stork (M.C.) to U.S.S. Mercury; J. A. Balb (M.C.) to U.S.S. Shoshone; R. L. Pettigrow (C.E.O.) to Naval Sta., Virgin Islands; C. W. Wagner to R.S. at Philadelphia; J. W. Stokley to 5th Naval Dist.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. R. Gibson to duty in command of Naval Air Sta., Marginal Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. J. Dunneby (M.C.) to U.S.S. President Grant; J. A. Eaton to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; M. E. Hanton (M.C.) to R.S. at Norfolk; C. H. May (M.C.) to U.S.S. Shoshone; O. M. May to duty as engr. off. U.S.S. Des Moines; L. H. Davidson to U.S.S. Birmingham; R. Conn to 2d Naval Dist.

Ensigns: T. Fraser to U.S.S. Aaron Ward; J. C. Sheridan (P.C.) to U.S.S. Arizonian; E. G. Doherty (P.C.) to Naval Tra. Camp, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. O. Powell to duty

under Snar, New York; J. B. Stanchfield to U.S.S. van Stenham; J. A. Nelson to U.S.S. Corona; R. A. Griswold to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; W. S. Leubecker, Jr. (P.O.), and E. G. Ruppert (P.O.) to duty under Danota, Norfolk, Va.; L. W. Rose to Naval Air Sta., Cocco Solo, Canal Zone; E. O. Nye to R.S. at Philadelphia.

Ensigns: E. W. Thompson (P.O.) to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Galveston; M. T. Langstroth and G. W. Merritt to U.S.S. Birmingham; A. J. Butler to R.S. at Boston; A. D. Bennett to U.S.S. Gamble; J. O. Mulheid to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Aaron Ward and on board as torpedo-off. when commissioned; R. H. Blake to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Maddox and on board as watch off. when commissioned; M. E. Earle to U.S.S. Winslow; W. T. Van Voris to duty in conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crane and on board as watch off. when commissioned; T. S. Hare to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Claxton and on board as watch off. when commissioned; W. E. Johnson (P.O.) to U.S.S. Isanti.

Ensigns: M. B. Kossow, A. C. Klepfer, A. L. Loomis, R. E. Lawson, E. H. Kegel, F. H. Karp, F. H. Lischke, H. D. Harris, F. A. Maid, P. A. Hill, H. S. P. Hilton, M. C. Holcomb, L. P. Harrison, F. K. Magarhan, S. E. McCarty, W. D. Howze, J. U. Nichols, P. T. Nickerson, E. M. Judd, W. B. Olson, L. F. O'Connor, O. A. Porter, T. C. Pitts, R. B. Prentiss, R. E. Prudden and C. A. Phillips (P.O.) to R.S. at Philadelphia. Steno.: C. C. Campbell to U.S.S. Birmingham; E. Carney to U.S.S. Southport.

Chief Corp. H. Dillon to 4th Naval Dist. Pharma: M. L. Dickinson to duty Naval Hosp., Newport, R.I.; O. J. Owen to Hampton Roads, Operating Base, for duty. A.P. Clerk J. Shaw to duty with supply off. U.S.S. Shoshone. Gunns: S. C. Brooks to U.S.S. President Grant; D. L. J. Lynch to duty conn. f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and on board as torp. off. when commissioned; C. W. Hinds to duty under instruction in torpedoes at Naval Torp. Sta.; G. B. Barker to Naval Air Sta., Miami, Fla. as officer in charge, Naval Radio Sta.; B. Walters to R.S. at Norfolk; W. P. Hall to duty under instruction in torpedoes at Naval Torp. Sta.

Pay Clerk J. R. Beavans to U.S.S. Kanawha.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDRUS.—Born at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Feb. 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Barton C. Andrus, U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy Winslow Andrus, granddaughter of Major F. B. Andrus, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Andrus.

BRENNON.—Born at New York city, Feb. 25, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. John Clark Brennan, a daughter, granddaughter of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.

BULLARD.—Born at Toulon, France, Jan. 8, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. P. G. Bullard, U.S.A., a son, John Francis Bullard.

DRISCO.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Lee W. Drisco, U.S.N., a son, Lee James Drisco.

HENRY.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Reginald H. Henry, Med. Corps, U.S.N., a daughter, Evelyn Bryn Henry.

KEHOE.—Born at Pullman, Wash., Feb. 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. N. H. Kehoe, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Mary Jane Kehoe.

QUINLAN.—Born at Cloverdale, Cal., Feb. 16, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Earl Harrison Quinlan, U.S.N., a daughter, Katherine Barbara Quinlan.

REINECKE.—Born at Asheville, N.C., Dec. 30, 1918, to the wife of Col. P. S. Reinecke, Engrs., U.S.A., a daughter, Elsie Louise Reinecke.

VON KUMMER.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 12, 1919, to the wife of Capt. F. G. von Kummer, Jr., U.S.A., a son, Samuel Miller von Kummer; grandson of Col. and Mrs. S. W. Miller, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BOZEMAN-MORGAN.—At Chiriqua Province, R. de P., Feb. 8, 1919, Lieut. Teddie I. Bozeman, 33d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Morgan.

CORCORAN-WARE.—On Feb. 15, 1919, Lieut. Joseph Lovell Corcoran, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Florence Ware.

DIKES-PECKHAM.—At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 15, 1919, Lieut. James L. Dikes, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Peckham.

ELSIE-DUCRUZEL.—At New York city, Feb. 20, 1919, Major George C. Elsie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Frances N. Ducruzel.

GARVEY-MARLING.—At Paris, France, Feb. 18, 1919, Capt. Willis A. Garvey, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Grace Marling.

GLOVER-KELLER.—At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 20, 1919, Mach. John S. Glover, U.S.N., and Miss Martha Margaret Keller.

HERSEY-STONE.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Mark Leslie Hersey, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Sutherland Stone.

MCKEYNOLDS-MACRAE.—At New York city, Feb. 20, 1919, Lieut. Robert W. McKenolds, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Claire Macrae.

MANN-CHISHOLM.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1919, Major Walter Ray Mann, 3d Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Marie Hasletine Chisholm.

MRAZ-MAY.—At Fort Worth, Texas, June, 1918, Capt. John Z. Mraz, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Isabel May.

STEPHENS-RADLEY.—At New York city, Feb. 22, 1919, Lieut. Ernest L. Stephens, Jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Radley.

DIED.

ALLISON.—Died at Riverside, Cal., Feb. 10, 1919, Lieut. E. C. Allison, Air Service, U.S.A.

ANDERSON.—Killed near Cochem, Germany, Feb. 20, 1919, in an airplane accident, Major Harry B. Anderson, Cav., U.S.A.

AUMAN.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1919, Mrs. Emma E. Auman, wife of Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A.

BEAMAN.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24, 1919, Mrs. Rebecca Swift Beaman, widow of Rear Admiral Beaman, U.S.N., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Burke, U.S.N., retired.

BLAKESLEE.—Died at London, England, Feb. 27, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. Edward G. Blakeslee, U.S.N., of pneumonia.

BROTHERTON.—Killed in action in France Oct. 14, 1918, Sergt. John G. Brotherton, 38th Inf., 3d Army Corps, U.S.A.

BROTHERTON.—Died in New York city Nov. 26, 1918, Mrs. Katherine E. Brotherton, mother of the late Sergt. John G. Brotherton, 38th Inf., U.S.A.

DARLING.—Died at Loma Linda, Cal., Jan. 21, 1919, Dr. O. C. Darling, of Riverside, Cal., father of Mrs. Hermann H. Zoring, wife of Lieut. Col. H. H. Zoring, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

DICKSON.—Died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 23, 1919, Norman D. Dickson, brother of Mrs. Pope, wife of Lieut. Col. Allan M. Pope, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Estes, wife of Lieut. Col. H. M. Estes, U.S.A.

FONDA.—Died at New York city Feb. 23, 1919, Mr. Ferdinand Wiggins Fonda, father of Capt. Ferdinand Walter Fonda, U.S.A., retired, and of Mr. Murray Rawson Fonda, of New York city.

MCCLELLAND.—Died at Laogres, France, Jan. 17, 1919, Major Guy William McClelland, U.S.A. (captain, Cavalry).

MCCRARY.—Died at Newport, R.I., Feb. 17, 1919, Arthur Balne McCrary, Jr., seven-months-old son of Lieut. A. B. McCrary, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCrary.

ORRELY.—Died at Avon, Conn., Feb. 15, 1919, Rear Admiral Aaron S. Orrely, medical director, U.S.N., retired.

PRIDDIE.—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 13, 1919, Capt. Richard O. Priddie, late Field Art., U.S.A.

RIGGS.—Died at Winthrop, Mass., Feb. 10, 1919, Stanley Corcoran Riggs, son of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac H. Riggs, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

PUTNAM.—Died at Abbeville, La., Feb. 21, 1919, Mary P. Putnam, sister of Major Russell B. Putnam, U.S.M.C.

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WIDDIFIELD.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15, 1919, of pneumonia, Capt. Samuel W. Widdifield, who resigned from the U.S. Army in 1911. He was the son of Mrs. Mary G. Widdifield, of Honolulu, and brother of Mrs. James F. Howell, of Fort Warren, Mass.; Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur, of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and Mrs. Byron K. Baird, of Hilo, H.T.

WILSON.—Died at Halmesburg, Pa., Feb. 27, 1919, Col. William B. Wilson, U.S.V., Civil War, president of the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps.

STATE FORCES.

REORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK GUARD.

Adj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, of New York, has issued orders that all units of the military forces of the state will be reorganized as soon as possible to conform to the requirements of the War Department for National Guard troops, as hereinafter set forth. Each unit commander, under proper supervision and control of his immediate superiors, will commence at once to reorganize his command so that it will conform to the required standard as follows: (a) By eliminating men not physically qualified; (b) by eliminating men not within the prescribed age limits; (c) by eliminating men not willing or able to serve under the conditions required of Federal forces; (d) by obtaining, by a vigorous and tasteful local recruiting campaign, as members of his command, as many as possible of the former officers and men of the U.S. Army who are physically fit and also by obtaining as members of his command such citizens and former members of the state forces as can meet the requirements prescribed.

"While promptness in this matter is desirable," says General Berry, "it is realized that conditions vary in different parts of the state, so that the work of reorganization will go on with varying degrees of promptness according to the locality. The return of men from Federal service is also a factor to be considered. It is not intended that the reorganization shall be conducted in such a manner that any one desiring to serve will be shut out, or that the command will become demoralized or reduced below a strength of fifty enlisted men per company. Men who are unwilling or unable to serve under the conditions required of Federal forces should be retained in the service under their present oaths until such time as their places can be filled by those who can meet Federal requirements. Experience has shown that it will not be an easy matter to obtain personnel of proper caliber, and every effort should be made by the resourceful commander to reach every available man in his vicinity."

The order gives the necessary rules to be followed in selecting officers, recruiting, etc., and tables of organization.

69TH N.Y.—COL. J. J. PHALAN.

A somewhat unique review was that of the 69th Infantry, N.Y.G., in the army on the night of Feb. 26, under command of Col. J. J. Phalan, by the Most Rev. Bonaventura Corretti, D.D., Archbishop of Corinth, Under Secretary of State for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. He was accompanied by Bishop Hayes, Mr. Mooney, Mr. Lavelle, and Father Chidwick, all arrayed in purple robes, and others in his honorary staff were Police Commissioner Enright, ex-Colonels Conly and Byrne, and Judge Dowling. The army was unusually crowded with spectators, while the regiment had so many men present for duty that there was not room for them on the drill floor, and quite a number had to be excused.

All the companies, paraded with solid ranks, with an overflow of men in the file closers. The regiment made a very handsome showing. A reception followed the military ceremonies, and opportunity was given to numerous guests to pay their respects to Archbishop Corretti, who expressed himself as being delighted at the review in his honor and with the enthusiastic reception he received.

MINNESOTA NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieut. Walter Bullock, Aero Div., Minnesota National Guard, piloting an L.W.F. type airplane, carried Major William O. Garis, Chief of Staff to General Rhinow, from Minneapolis to Duluth and return, a distance of 320 miles. Actual flying time, three hours and forty-four minutes.

The Minnesota National Guard is in possession of two airplanes, recently purchased from the U.S. Government, and frequent cross-country flights are planned by the above officer. So far as known this is the first time in the history of the National Guard that an aero division has been created in a National Guard organization, and that actual cross-country flights were made.

Major Garis carried a military order from Adj. Gen. Walter F. Rhinow to Col. Roger M. Weaver, of Duluth.

RHODE ISLAND.

The 4th Battalion, Rhode Island State Guard, Major Abner M. Williams, was reviewed in the state armory at Providence, Feb. 24, by Lieut. Gov. Emory J. San Souci in the presence of some 2,000 persons. In addition to the review the battalion went through a cleverly executed drill, which included close-order movements and street column, square and battle formation. Other highly commendable exhibitions were the following: The 10th Company, under Capt. Francis H. Harris, went through a close-order drill. The 12th Company, Capt. F. B. Van Olander, gave a bayonet drill. Capt. Frank L. Barrows, with the 11th Company, put his command through the various formations used in battle. The machine-gun detachment, under Lieut. G. G. Greenleaf, made an advance against a simulated mob.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, late U.S.A., will review the 12th Infantry, N.Y. Guard, Col. H. B. Burr, in its armory on the night of Wednesday, March 6. General Vanderbilt began his military career as an officer of the old 12th N.G.M.V.

Col. Louis Jewett Franger, of the 23d Infantry, N.Y. Guard, has appointed a committee to welcome the 106th U.S. Infantry, which is expected to arrive in the port of New York about March 13. Col. Frank H. Norton, the last colonel of the old

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and N.G.M.Y. and first colonel of the 106th U.S. Infantry, has been elected honorary chairman of the committee. The chairman is Lieut. Col. Thomas Fairbairn, who, with Majors Clifford F. Lamont, Ethelbert Green and Vivian L. Outerbridge, of the active regiment, forms the executive committee, together with Harry Barre, George A. Annable, John H. Shearman and Harry J. Strugnell, secretary of the committee and of the general committee as well. Colonel Fraeger sent a cablegram to Col. Franklin W. Ward, now in command of the 106th U.S. Infantry, A.E.F., France, requesting the privilege of having the 23d N.Y.S. act as escort to the 106th U.S. Infantry should there be a public parade in New York and the arrangements permit. "The officers and men of the new 23d join in hearty congratulations to you and the regiment," said the cable, "on the wonderful record it has made in its overseas service. Please call upon us for anything we can do for you."

8TH N.Y., COL. S. G. TEETS.

An interesting review of the 8th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, under Col. S. G. Teets, in celebration of Washington's Birthday, was held at the armory on Kingsbridge road Feb. 22. The 8th was originally known as the Washington Greys, and paraded at the inauguration of President Washington. The reviewing officer was Col. J. Hollis Wells, of the 71st Infantry, and commanding the 1st Brigade, New York Guard. Under the command of Colonel Teets the 8th demonstrated the high efficiency that can be attained by a Guard regiment in precision of movement, instantaneous response to orders, and the co-operation and team work between officers and men so essential to military perfection. This spirit seems to be a feature of the regiment, and no doubt accounts for the fact that the regiment was able to parade four battalions of four companies each, the average strength being about sixty men to a company.

The 8th has attained its present efficiency in spite of almost insuperable difficulties resulting from the alacrity of the great state of New York in not providing adequate quarters for the men upon whom it will rely for protection in case of need. As it stands now the armory is nothing but a big barn, where the men, in the preliminary formations, and the inspectors and visitors are compelled to wear their overcoats because of an inadequate heating system and lack of covering on boilers and pipes. The floor is a rough cement foundation, with ridges and valleys marking the underground system of pipes, and requiring the men to keep their eyes on the ground, instead of straight ahead, so as to avoid stumbling. In wet weather the ride range floor is often as deep as two feet under water, and there are no furnishings in either the officers' or the company rooms. Taken altogether the conditions are disgraceful, and without masterful leadership would discourage recruiting, and it is to be hoped that those having the matter in hand will take steps to remedy the matter as soon as practicable.

NEW JERSEY.

Adjutant General Gilkyson, of New Jersey, has issued orders giving authority to muster out units of the State Militia Reserve whose members desire to leave the Service. Organizations wishing to complete the period of enlistment, fixed originally at one year after the close of the war, may do so, and will continue to receive the assistance and co-operation of the military authorities.

"The emergency for which the Militia Reserve was organized has ceased to exist," says General Gilkyson in his order, "interest therein declined and an opportunity was sought by many officers and men to obtain an honorable discharge at an early date. In order to facilitate the muster out of units desiring to be demobilized, authority will be granted therefore upon application of the company or separate platoon commander, and honorable discharges to those entitled thereto."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

B. P. asks: (1) Can a soldier who does not desire to continue payments on his Government insurance policy transfer same to another soldier or officer in the military service? (2) If an officer on the retired list having no Government insurance should die what pension would his widow receive from the Government, if any? Answer: (1) No. (2) None, unless he was a Civil War or Spanish War veteran, or his death was caused by his service. A private pension bill could be presented to Congress.

J. V. asks: A Spanish War veteran was retired as first sergeant in August, 1912, and died on Aug. 19, 1916. He was married some time in 1890 and his widow was left in a very precarious situation, after having been married to this soldier for nearly twenty-six years. She asked for a pension after his death in 1916, but could not obtain same. Is she entitled to \$25 pension under the Act of July 16, 1916, and if so to whom has she to apply for same? Answer: Let her apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, for necessary application blanks. As she married this veteran prior to July 16, 1916, she is entitled to the benefits of the act referred to.

E. R. P.—The publication you mention is now available through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. To learn whether your husband's provisional commission of November, 1916, has been made permanent, ask The Adjutant General.

G. E. C. asks: Is an officer who holds a permanent commission in the Regular Army of the grade of captain and also an emergency commission as major, National Army, entitled to pay for National Guard service between 1906 and 1911 under the provisions of the Act of July 9, 1918? Answer: No.

L. B. B. asks: Upon my request I was honorably discharged from the Service on Dec. 19, 1918, and since that time have been very dissatisfied and am anxious to return to the Service and make it my life study, as it is very fascinating to me. At the time of my discharge I held a commission as second lieutenant of Field Artillery. What must I do to secure a re-commission in the Army? Answer: Write to The A.G. and ask to be listed as an applicant for commission in the Regular Army, should vacancies occur.

RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICER.—Recruiting for the Army has begun, the bill permitting its resumption having become a law.

C. F. B.—Service in Army and Navy may all be counted toward thirty-year retirement, but Army service does not count in the "graded retirement" (at twenty-five years and less) from the Navy.

A. K. asks: What year did the 11th Cavalry go to the Philippines and what month did they come back in 1904? Answer: Second Battalion sailed Dec. 5, 1901; 1st Battalion Jan. 1, 1902; Headquarters and 2d Battalion Jan. 31, 1902. Regiment sailed for U.S. April 15, 1904.

I. B. McL.—Watch our classified Army orders to learn whether your provisional commission has been made permanent; or write to The A.G. through the channel.

W. K.—We have no roster that will show whether W. B. has been appointed lieutenant in the 51st Pioneers. Ask The Adjutant General.

D. M. asks: When did the 16th Infantry arrive in Cuba in 1898 and when did they leave Cuba? Answer: Sailed from U.S. June 14, July 13 and July 14; back home Aug. 18, 1898.

G. W. B. asks: (1) Are these regiments numbered above the 94th Infantry and below the 100th Infantry authorized units of the Regular Army? (2) What Infantry regiments of the

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Regular Army are now stationed in Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines. (3) Does the recent award of damages sustained in the Galveston storm, as noted in your last issue, have any bearing on the mass of claims in general? Will each individual have to take up his claim through attorneys, or do you think we will ever be reimbursed without further action on our part? Answer: (1) Yes; see table of divisions in our issue of Dec. 7, which is divided by cross rules into three parts, according to the original classification of Regular Army, National Guard and National Army. (2) In the Philippines are the 16th, 27th and 31st. Panama has had the Porto Rico Infantry, recently ordered back to Porto Rico; other organizations of the Infantry include the 88d Infantry and Coast Artillery organizations. (3) From present indications each

claim must be taken up individually. Congress so far has passed no bill to settle these claims.

H. H.—Submit your question regarding Battery M, 7th Artillery's service in Porto Rico to The Adjutant General.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) What became of the bill providing \$60 to a discharged soldier and \$200 to discharged officers, Army nurses, field clerks, etc.? (2) Did Congress ever authorize a campaign badge for those who participated in the Utah and Sioux Indian expedition around Thunder Butte, N.D., 1907? The 2d Cavalry participated in this expedition. Answer: (1) The Revenue bill makes provision of a \$60 bonus for officers and men on discharge. (2) If there were casualties in your (Continued on page 982.)



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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 337.

organization or in the forces opposed to you, apply to the A.G. in re Indian campaign badge.

B. L. asks: (1) Is a widow of a Spanish-American War veteran who was married after the close of the war and in-currection in the Philippines entitled to a widow's pension? (2) What is the amount of the pension allowed? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Twelve dollars, according to the Act of July 16, 1918, but the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, says that those widows now on the roll or hereafter placed thereon at a less rate than \$25 shall receive \$25.

W. D. C.—Submit your query regarding promotions in the Medical Corps of Naval Reserve Force to the Surgeon General.

A. G. F.—There is no bill coming from this Congress to authorize Army retirements for twenty-five years' service. Congress has not yet authorized counting European war service double toward retirement. Man who enlisted Feb. 11, 1916, is not due for furlough to Reserve until Feb. 10, 1920.

B. H. B.—All the advance information regarding sailings of organizations is published by us as issued. Continue to watch our columns.

J. M. B.—You do not give us the name of the officer, so we cannot verify his rank. It is quite possible that he is a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and holds a temporary rank of first lieutenant.

A. J. O'N.—So far there is no more information available to us than the brief press message to which you refer. Your

inquiry at Washington should bring definite information very shortly. In case it is your son you will receive the first official notice. Those who die abroad in the Service are buried abroad and their effects returned to their next of kin, as set forth in their official papers. After the war it is intended to bring home the bodies, unless the relatives request otherwise.

J. M. E.—Army men who have been buying Liberty Bonds on allotments, submit inquiries, regarding delivery of bond, to the "Officer in Charge of Liberty Bonds, Office of Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C."

R. M. P.—The authorized strength of the Chaplains' Corps, Regular Army, is 144. There are 130 commissioned. How soon you will receive your commission we cannot say.

OLD NON-COM.—Submit your inquiry to The A.G.

I. E. G. asks: Are the Army nurses who were on duty in camps at home since the war entitled to wear a silver service stripe for each six months? Answer: Yes; applies to all who wear service uniform.

J. A. S. asks: (1) A soldier deserted in April, 1917; surrendered to military authorities November, 1918, was tried under charges of desertion, was found guilty of s.w.o.l. only and as the sentence was considered inadequate the reviewing authority disapproved the finding and sentence. Is the soldier required to make good the time absent in desertion or s.w.o.l. before being furloughed to the Reserve? (2) Is he entitled to pay for time he was absent without authority? (3) In the case of an enlisted man who was commissioned for the emergency being returned to his status as an enlisted man, what

enlistment period would he enter on? Suppose he was on sixth period when he accepted commission and was due to enter seventh period in June, 1918, had he re-enlisted but he being on an officer status elected to continue as such. Would he enter on seventh period if he enlisted again after discharge as an officer? Answer: (1) Must make good the time absent. (2) No. (3) Would return to status held at time of discharge for commission, but his commissioned service would count toward time for retirement.

J. A. S.—By reference to the Feb. 1 directory you will find you are numbered 238. Your next promotion should make you a captain. Total authorized strength of the Medical Corps, Regular Army, is now 2,009, as follows: Major general 1, brigadier general 3, colonels 63, lieutenant colonels 109, majors 475, captains and first lieutenants 1,359. The numbers now actually commissioned are: Major general 1, colonels 59, lieutenant colonels 109, majors 337, captains none, first lieutenants 483.

E. S. H. asks: I was appointed sergeant, first class clerk, Q.M.O., June 20, 1917. Transferred to 367th Infantry, National Army, and appointed regimental sergeant major that regiment Dec. 8, 1917. Discharged as regimental sergeant major Aug. 28, 1918, to accept a commission. In which of these two grades can I re-enlist upon discharge as an officer? Answer: To your Regular Army grade; the other was in a temporary force.

J. A. H.—No campaign badges have been authorized for the present war. When they are they will displace the present service chevrons as a part of the uniform.

VARIOUS.

Inquiries concerning arrears of pay, personal effects and Liberty Bonds, according to a recent circular, should be addressed as follows:

ARMY.—Inquiries concerning back pay and personal effects should be addressed to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C. and those concerning Liberty Bonds to the Officer in Charge of Liberty Bonds, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C.

NAVY.—Inquiries concerning back pay, personal effects and Liberty Bonds should be addressed to the Auditor for the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

MARINE CORPS.—Inquiries concerning back pay, personal effects and Liberty Bonds should be addressed to the Paymaster, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

COAST GUARD.—Inquiries concerning back pay, personal effects and Liberty Bonds should be addressed to the Captain Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 17, 1919.

Mrs. J. F. Barnes presided at a dinner Friday, previous to the hop at Pope Hall. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Joseph Topham, Miss Dorothy Gordon, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, Captain Farron, Lieutenant Morer and Captain Ingie. Mrs. Parvin, guest of her sister, Mrs. R. C. Williams, and Colonel Williams, returned Friday to her home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Helen Burnham entertained with a bridge and dance Wednesday evening at the Hotel Columbia for Miss Cordelia Wallace, Miss Josephine Wilson, Miss Alison Griffith, Miss May Chase, Dr. Little, Major Morris, Lieutenant Pierce, Mr. Vance, Major Dempwolf and Mr. Horace Runkle. Miss Burnham was assisted by her mother, Mrs. William Burnham, and her sister, Mrs. Stephen Curtis, of Troy, N.Y. Miss Dorothy Gordon was hostess at an informal party last evening in Leavenworth for Mrs. Stephen Curtis, Mrs. William Bell, Miss Helen Burnham, May Chase, Alison Griffith, Florence Burr, Josephine Wilson, Cordelia Wallace, Major Wright, Captains Leard, Ingie, Dempwolf and Bancroft, and Lieutenant Pierce. Mrs. F. J. Barnes was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, in Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Cordelia Wallace was hostess at a dinner Friday at the quarters of her mother, Mrs. William Wallace, on Grant avenue. The guests included Mrs. Cyrus Wilner, Miss Alison Griffith, Miss Helen Burnham, Miss May Chase, Miss Arta Williams, Mr. Henry Wallace, Major Morris, Dr. Little, Major Dempwolf, Captain Leard and Mr. Horace Runkle. Brig. Gen. R. J. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, guests of Mrs. Lindsay's mother, Mrs. Armida Miller, in Leavenworth, left Friday for Illinois to visit the General's mother, after which he will go to Washington for several weeks. During his absence Mrs. Lindsay and her son, Cadet Robert Lindsay, of the West Point Military Academy, will remain with Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. E. D. Peak left last week to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. Merrill Lindsay, in Topeka. Mrs. D. Noonan left last week to join Captain Noonan at Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Samuel Smoke observed Colonel Smoke's birthday anniversary last Thursday by entertaining guests for a buffet supper and bridge. Mrs. Smoke was assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Nelson Boice. Major and Mrs. E. H. Coyle announce the birth of a daughter at St. John's Hospital on Feb. 9.

The discharging of soldiers of the 49th Infantry is proceeding slowly and so far about twenty per cent. of the men who came in here from overseas service have been released from service. There will be about twenty-five per cent. more discharged, and then the remainder will be held with the companies of the regiment in station here.

Major Dempwolf and Captain Leard were dinner hosts Monday in observance of the birthday anniversary of Major Dempwolf for the following guests: Misses Helen Burnham, May Chase, Dorothy Gordon, Cordelia Wallace, Arta Williams, Alison Griffith, Major Morris, Captain Ingie, Mr. Horace Runkle, Major Modeste and Dr. Little. Mrs. Stephen Curtis, of Troy, N.Y., chaperoned.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Graef in Washington, D.C., will come to Kansas City, Mo., Saturday, to visit Mrs. Sherrill's mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson. Colonel Sherrill returned last week from a year's service in France and has received a detail for station in Washington. During their stay in the West they will spend a short time as guests of Col. and Mrs. Fuller at this post. With the French Legion of Honor awards for conspicuous bravery at Soissons on July 19, and with several citations for heroic service, Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Keefe, of Leavenworth, arrived Monday in New York. During the Soissons engagement Captain O'Keefe with 200 men started to capture the town of Buzancy. When he arrived there were only thirty men left in his command. He was twice wounded in action. Flying shrapnel pierced his thigh, a bullet tore away the great toe of his right foot, and his left foot was badly shattered. In spite of his severe wounds Captain O'Keefe walked for nine hours over shell-swept ground before he reached a hospital, where he was admitted July 21. Captain O'Keefe is twenty-five years of age. He was a member of the first provisional officers' battalion trained at Fort Leavenworth and was assigned to the 18th Infantry, that was in the 1st Division and was among the first outfit to land in France.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 20, 1919.

The officers of the U.S.S. Minneapolis were guests of honor at a Valentine dinner-dance at Hotel del Coronado Friday. A miniature cruiser occupied the center of the dinner table. The officers present included Capt. C. Philip Snyder, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Bowdye, Lieuts. I. W. Jacobs, N. Withers, J. A. Bauman, L. H. C. Johnson, L. S. Taylor, F. M. Orton and C. F. Manly, and Ensigns D. W. Jones, Strobel, Lewis Filley, Irvine, F. E. Kennedy, Elliott, George Kealy, H. W. Knight, H. W. Kephart and H. M. Kitchen.

The 16th Division became a thing of the past at midnight Saturday, all of its units having been demobilized, with the exception of the division headquarters. Transfers of the fragments of several organizations, as well as the entire 32d Regiment, have been effected to the camp organization, which will continue as long as Camp Kearny is used as a demobilization point.

Mrs. George F. Clarkson, of Pittsburg, was hostess at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado recently for her son, Lieut. Floyd

Jackson, who is at the naval aviation school on North Island. Her guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, Major Kenneth Marr, Miss Edith Marr, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Major L. S. Shook, Mrs. Charles Bantel, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Col. William Thaw, Capt. Obasena Johnson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spencer, Lieut. Harry Gordon, Mrs. Robert G. Neustadt, Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Ervin, Lieutenant Williams, Lieut. O. L. Fernino and Ensign Edward L. Shea.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam and Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Ervin were among those in attendance at a tea on the ocean terrace at Hotel del Coronado Thursday, when Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Shuck, of Genoa, were the hosts. Capt. William House, supply officer of the 21st Infantry, and his bride are at the San Diego Hotel for a few days before he joins his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Mrs. House was Miss Dorothy E. Meyer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oren B. Meyer, U.S.A., and the marriage occurred Feb. 12 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. William W. Trimmer, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ensigns Thomas Southward, J. O. Gamble and A. S. Mays, stationed at the naval air school on North Island, while on a trip along Lower California were forced to glide to the surface of the sea because of engine trouble, and for twenty-four hours were adrift before being rescued by seaplanes and submarine chasers sent out in search of them. Aside from the exposure they were none the worse for their experience. Their plane was towed back to this port.

Major and Mrs. Philip F. Chancellor are entertaining as their guests at their home in Coronado Mrs. Chancellor's father and sister, Oakley Thorne and Mrs. E. H. Karle, of Santa Barbara and New York.

Detachments consisting of 674 men and thirty-nine officers, comprising the 1st Battalion and regimental headquarters of the 21st Infantry, left on two special trains from Camp Kearny Monday en route for Vancouver Barracks, the new permanent station of the regiment. The band of the 32d Regiment furnished a farewell concert just before the departure of the trains. The 31st had been stationed in and around San Diego for about two years, having for more than a year occupied a portion of the exposition buildings on the "Island," including the "Painted Desert."

Capt. Fred W. Adams, 86th Inf., is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. P. Henry, in this city while on furlough following his service overseas. He will go from here to the Infantry Officers' School at Camp Lee, Va.

Seventy-five junior officers at Camp Kearny, having been disappointed in not seeing service in France, applied as volunteers for duty in Siberia in response to a telegram from Washington. As only twenty-five were to be taken from this command the personnel adjutant found a problem on his hands, but finally made a selection of the allotted number of men, all from the Infantry. They will sail from San Francisco for Vladivostok, Feb. 25, to report to the commanding general, A.E.F., in Siberia. The first lieutenants included John W. Bise, Cordant D. Crans, William F. Longist, Herbert J. Martinson, Robert T. Wegg, Millard S. Curtis, Maurice E. Gibson, Christian Oros, Stanley Jorgenson, Malcolm F. Lindsay and James B. Oliver.

Ensign John W. McMurray, Naval Flying Corps, stationed at North Island, has returned to Hotel del Coronado with his bride, formerly Miss Laura Jean Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller, of Portland, Ore. Their marriage occurred in Los Angeles, Tuesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett, Jr.

Ensign Howard Anderson, of the U.S.S. Beaver, was host at a supper party at Hotel del Coronado recently in honor of Miss Ellen Henderson, of Chicago. The guests included Lieutenant Commanders Johnson and Loder, Lieut. Alex. G. Hatch, U.S.N., attached to the submarine flotilla, and Mrs. Hatch have taken a house at 972 F avenue, Coronado, while the former is stationed at this port.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 23, 1919.

Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell entertained Saturday at the Country Club dinner-dance, having as guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Estes, Col. and Mesdames Slocum, J. L. Jordan, George Martin, Mesdames Smithie Graves, J. L. Bullis, Colonels Johnson and Daniel McCarthy, Col. J. B. Clayton, from Washington, D.C., is spending several days here, the guest of Major and Mrs. P. J. Parker. On Tuesday Mesdames A. B. Becker, Clinton Russell and George Stratemeyer entertained at tea at the Aviation Club, Kelly Field, complimenting Mrs. H. Conger Pratt. Assisting the hostesses were Mesdames Scott, Bonner and J. M. White.

Mrs. J. T. Woodhull, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Willis D. Crittenberger, and small son, Willie Dale, Jr., arrived Saturday from Baltimore. Major Crittenberger is one of the instructors at the Cavalry Officers' School. Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson entertained with tea Monday in honor of Miss Nettie Turrell and her bridal party in the home of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Winchester Kelso. Misses Elizabeth Camp and Gertrude Negley served coffee and chocolate. About 300 guests called during the afternoon. One of the pleasant features was the presence of a number of overseas men.

Col. and Mrs. Bowers Davis and children have arrived from Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, and are guests of Mrs. Davis's parents, Col. and Mrs. Jacob Galbraith. Colonel Davis will relieve Col. W. B. Tuttle as utility officer at Camp Travis. Capt. and Mrs. C. Wheeler, who have been located on Agartia avenue, are now at home in Kelly Field No. 3. Major Gen. Beaumont H. Buck arrived yesterday from Camp McArthur, Waco, on a short visit and was guest of honor at the Rotary Club luncheon at the St. Anthony Hotel. Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell introduced General Buck, who was greeted with enthusiasm and who spoke of our part in the war. Over 200 guests were present, including Generals Cabell, Cross, Sayre and Estes.

Col. William T. Johnston has left for Washington on several days' leave. With him was Capt. William Swain, who is being conducted to the Walter Reed Hospital for observation and treatment. Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane have returned to their home, 719 Grayson street, after being stationed at the A. and M. College, where Colonel Crane since the beginning of the war has been assisting in the training of officers. Mrs. Ansel Cook entertained for eighteen at luncheon at the Country Club on Thursday.

Col. Philip Hays, representative of the General Staff in Washington, is at Fort Sam Houston under orders looking towards a possible permanent Cavalry officers' training school within this military zone. He has instructions to inspect Camp Stanley, Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston and to make recommendations as to their availability. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Farrand Sayre are in the city from Brownsville, the guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell for several days. A class dinner was given in their honor by Gen. and Mrs. Cabell in their quarters Friday. Covers were laid for Gen. and Mrs. Sayre, Gen. and Mrs. Cross, General Buck and Major and Mrs. Carroll Cabell and Colonel Dentler. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Clute, who have been stationed at Kelly Field, have left for their home in New York, going by train from New Orleans. Col. and Mrs. R. L. Precot entertained with a Valentine dinner-dance, honoring their house guest, Mr. A. J. Biggar. Covers were laid for twenty-eight, which included a number of the younger set and officers of Fort Sam Houston.

Kelly Field flyers intend to map a strip of country twenty miles wide from here to San Diego, Cal., with the assistance of the Corps of Engineers. Capt. C. E. Griffin will have charge of all surveying and other "ground work," while the flying will be done by Lieutenant Meyer. Lieutenant Abbey will have direct supervision over the actual filming of the territory. In order to be sure that each strip of land is snapped correctly, each piece of film, five inches wide and 400 feet long, will be developed and printed before the expedition moves its field headquarters, which include a large motor lorry and trailer. The party will leave as soon as weather conditions permit, passing through Fredericksburg, San Angelo, El Paso, Phoenix and Yuma.

Among the Army dinners given at the Country Club on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Cecil entertained for eleven guests. Major and Mrs. H. C. Noyes have returned to San Antonio after a year's absence while Major Noyes was overseas and are at home on East Ashby place.

Two flying officers will carry the Kelly Field pictorial re-

view and history, called "Kelly Field in the Great World War," to Austin for presentation to Governor Hobby. This book is a complete resume of the history of the nation's largest flying school since its inception early in May of 1917, having attractive photographs and covering all activities of the field. Mrs. T. A. Coleman entertained at luncheon at the Country Club on Tuesday, followed by bridge, honoring Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell and Mrs. H. Conger Pratt. Twenty guests were present. Misses Gladys Boland and Lela Dykus, of Fort Worth, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Gates.

A detachment of forty-six Kelly Field mechanics, engine and rigging experts have left for Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., where after a ten days' stay they will sail from New Orleans for Panama. The men will be transferred in grade, being picked on account of having wide experience in the making and repairing of airplanes and because they enlisted before April 7, giving them a Regular Army status. In the Canal Zone they will be paid to work on the new aerial defenses which are under course of construction.

Miss Charlotte Newton will leave to-morrow for Marfa, to be the guest of Mrs. George Dillman. Mrs. William S. Wood was hostess at luncheon at the Tuesday ladies' day at the Country Club, when she entertained in honor of Mrs. William Fogarty, of San Francisco, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. H. Frier.

Kelly Field has been reduced to permanent garrison strength and no more men will be discharged until Regular Army replacements are available. During the past month nearly 4,000 soldiers have been sent to camps nearest their homes or released here, 500 alone going out this week. The present total strength of the field is placed at 4,500, about equally divided between Kelly 1 and the Flying Department. These figures include the Quartermaster and Medical Detachments, besides 168 flyers.

With 128 student officers enrolled, the Cavalry Officers' Training School was opened at Fort Sam Houston on Monday, under command of Col. Lewis Brown, jr. All the students are commissioned officers in the emergency army and rank from lieutenant colonels down to second lieutenants. About twenty-five per cent. of them were former non-commissioned officers from the Regular Army who were commissioned in the emergency army during the war. The course in equitation will be similar to that given at West Point and will require about three months. The school will be maintained at Fort Sam Houston for a year, according to present plans. Major E. W. Burr, from Camp Custer, Mich., arrived last week and has been added to the roster of instructors.

One of the preliminary steps in the reorganization of the new Regular Army is the order received from the War Department at Southern Department headquarters and Camp Travis headquarters naming certain staff officers for recruiting duty. The list of officers named is the Southern Department are Lieut. Col. S. W. Winfree, E. F. Duval, S. B. Arnold, Majors H. O. Fellows and C. R. Schweske. Capt. O. L. Brosius has been detailed to demonstrate and teach the latest methods of physical training of officers and men of the Southern Department and passed through San Antonio this week en route to Army posts in the Arizons and Brownsville districts.

Kelly Field and Brooks Field, in the Army Basketball

League, waged a battle royal on Brooks's floor, the Kellyites winning by the close score of 12 to 11. It was the eighth straight win for the Kelly boys. In a baseball game that could fittingly be designated as a mid-winter event the Kelly Field and Remount No. 2 teams again went on the field at League Park on Sunday and played out a nine-inning game, resulting in the one-sided score of 7 to 1, in favor of the flyers.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, Feb. 8, 1919.

The monthly field meet of the 1st Battalion, 59d Inf., was held Friday on the splendid new athletic field. Company D won the silver cup for the second time, scoring twenty-eight points. If the same company wins the cup Feb. 14 they keep it permanently. Capt. Fred B. Rogers is in command of Company D. People from the officers' line who attended the field meet included Mrs. B. O. Morse, Miss Cable, Miss Jessie Morse, Mesdames H. S. Andrews, W. W. Scott, Fred B. Rogers, John H. Hall and F. W. Stone. Three officers from Camp Gaillard acted as judges. They were Major H. E. Pace, Capt. Clement Johnston and Gordon O. Irwin, who later were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse.

Mrs. Eldridge Colby and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow spent Thursday in Cristobal and Colon. Miss Betty Wells, of Quarry Heights, has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Behrens at Fort Sherman. Capt. and Mrs. Hiram Crosby, of Quarry Heights, entertained Drs. A. B. Leguia and D. A. Solomon Saturday at tea. Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Mrs. Melina, Mr. F. W. Bateman, Muriel Bateman, Miss Patten, Capt. Cornelius Locke and Lieut. A. P. Kallenburg took a trip on Gatun Lake on Saturday.

Lieut. Edward C. Haglin, who has been in Ancon Hospital the past week, is back now on active duty. Mrs. Herbert Pearson, Eloise Pearson and Mrs. Sturkie called on friends in Camp Gaillard Tuesday. Capt. I. M. Casbeer, M.C., who has been on temporary duty in the recruit camp, has returned to his station in Corozal. There were many dinner parties at the Palm dinner-dance at the Tivoli Saturday.

Fourteen Australian and New Zealand troop ships are on their way from England to make the transit of the canal homeward bound.

The military police of Quarry Heights gave a farewell dinner and reception for those leaving for the States. It was given in the mess hall on Tuesday evening. The officers of Company A, Military Police, were seated at one of the tables. They were Capt. W. J. Hines, Lieut. Adrian Foley, post adjutant, and Lieutenant Stoke, personnel adjutant.

Capt. Cornelius Locke entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Misses Harris and Roberts, of Balboa; Miss Muriel Bateman, Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Lieuts. E. F. Kallenburg and Joseph R. Morrison. Lieutenant Penn, Porto Rico, Inf., was host at a dinner and dance for over forty guests at the Tivoli Tuesday, in honor of Colonel Townsend, recently arrived on

(Continued on page 940.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO OFFICERS WHO ARE LEAVING MILITARY FOR CIVILIAN LIFE

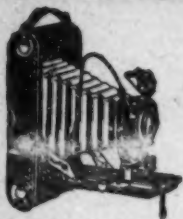
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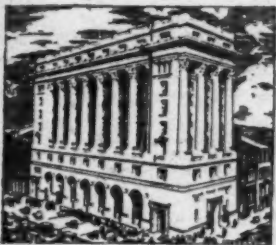
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Canal Zone Notes—Continued from page 939.

the isthmus. The Porto Rico band played. It was a farewell to many of the guests, as the regiment is leaving for Porto Rico.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 16, 1919.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Major Robert Campbell, who has been visiting her mother in Salt Lake during the absence of Major Campbell in France, was guest of honor on Feb. 13 at a luncheon given at the Hotel Utah by Mrs. Nicholas A. Robertson. The guests numbered thirty, and among the Army women present were Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Dean Brayton.

As a Lincoln Day celebration the War Mothers of Utah presented to the state two very handsome service flags for the men who have gone from the state into the service in the Army, the Navy and the Marines, the two latter being combined in one flag. The flags are of heavy satin, twelve feet in length and of proper proportions. The Army flag shows 20,782 in the Service and nearly 500 gold stars are embroidered on the white field, the total number of blue stars being in figures of gold, since the stars were too many for the ground. The Navy flag is bordered with blue satin and has 3,510 men on it, only a small proportion of whom are shown by gold stars. The impressive ceremony of presentation took place in the state capitol, when Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, president of the organization, presented the flags, which were accepted by Governor Simon Bamberger. Chaplain B. H. Roberts, of the 145th, made the oration of the day.

Mrs. Oren B. Meyer entertained at a dinner at the Alta Club on Feb. 11, the guests being the members of the bride-

party of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Emogen Meyer, and Capt. William Hones, the event taking place the next day. The guests besides the bride and groom were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer; Rev. L. William Hones, of New York, father of the bridegroom; Miss Le Jeune Ackerman, Lieut. Thomas E. Meyer and Lieut. Stewart Hervey, of Fort D. A. Russell.

Mrs. W. W. Riter entertained at a tea on Feb. 14 in compliment to Mrs. Robert Campbell, whose mother, Mrs. Obeesman, is an intimate friend of the hostess. About a hundred friends were guests. Mrs. R. M. Jones gave a bridge-luncheon on Feb. 10 for ladies of the post and friends from town. Miss Le Jeune Ackerman entertained at a tea on Feb. 8 in compliment to Miss Dorothy Emogen Meyer and in anticipation of her wedding. Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Ackerman presided at the tea table and about twenty-five young girls were present.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ben U. Siegel, who have been in Washington, arrived last week in Salt Lake and are at home for the present at the Hotel Utah. Mrs. Siegel was Miss Helen Davis, of Chicago. Capt. Jesse W. Smith, formerly of Salt Lake, has spent several days visiting friends in the city on his way from Camp Humphreys, Va., to Camp Kearny, Cal., where he has recently been assigned. Capt. Bert Fisher is recently back from France and is spending a leave with his wife and baby in Salt Lake before being assigned to a regiment.

Lieuts. Marcus S. Johnson and Gordon R. Lawrence, of the 145th, who have been too ill since arrival of the regiment to be moved until now, have been brought to the base hospital at Fort Douglas for treatment. Mrs. Lovering, wife of Lieut. W. J. Lovering, the morale officer at the hospital, has arrived from Detroit, and they will shortly be settled permanently at the post.

Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, who is in Salt Lake visiting relatives, was guest of honor at a luncheon recently given by Mrs. William Reid and her sister, Miss Afton Young, at the Young country home in Red Butte Hollow. Miss Olive Benson entertained recently at a tea for Miss Dorothy Emogen Meyer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Grimsdell gave a dinner for her bridal party.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, M.I., Jan. 15, 1919.

The following news items are contained in the Guam News-Letter for January:

Capt. W. W. Gilmer, U.S.N., governor of Guam and commandant of the naval station, spoke of the needs of Guam chapter of the Red Cross at a vaudeville entertainment given at Guam on Jan. 7, under the direction of Mrs. Paul, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Carroll Paul, U.S.N. He told of the excellent work done by the organization at all times, and particularly in the case of the sufferers from the typhoon that swept the islands on July 6, 1918, and later of victims of the influenza epidemic. Among the vaudeville stunts was one by Ensign W. H. Fielder, U.S.N., who appeared as Harry Lauder. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to \$335.

Inquiry has been made as to the possibility of establishing a branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Guam. A committee has been appointed to submit a report to Governor Gilmer. The Y.M.C.A. officials are willing to spend \$10,000 on a building and allot \$250 a month for its maintenance.

Tribute to the memory of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was paid on Jan. 9 and 10, the flag on Government House being lowered to half mast on both days and a salute fired each half hour from sunrise to sunset on Jan. 10.

Final word as to the fate of Ensign Holmes, U.S.N., who was a passenger on the steamship Dumaru, wrecked between Guam and the Philippines, was brought here by survivors of the vessel who were passengers on the U.S.S. transport Thomas. The captain and four members of the crew were picked up by the U.S.A.T. Logan, but the U.S.S. Piscataqua and the U.S.S. collier Pompey failed to discover the boats containing the rest of the crew. The radio operator, who was on the coast of Luzon when the ship was sighted, said that Ensign Holmes was in the same boat with him. He told of the hardships endured by the thirty men aboard. They at first rowed for nine hours in the direction of Guam, but when daylight came no land was in sight. Finally land was sighted, but wind and the current carried them far to the westward. Men began dying and their bodies were necessarily thrown overboard because of the effect their continued presence in the boat, it was thought, would have on the living. Some of them jumped overboard when insane. Ensign Holmes became mentally unbalanced shortly before the coast of Luzon was sighted. The radio operator said that soon after this the ensign was so nearly gone that he gave the radio operator his watch and a message to his wife, saying that he "could not last any longer." He then, before he could be prevented, jumped overboard. The other men were in such a weakened condition they were unable to save him.

New Year's eve was observed by a fandango, which took place in the Officers' Club. The walls were decorated with palms, while the ceiling was obscured by green streamers with dashes of red. The lights were covered with yellow lanterns. The carnival spirit prevailed to the uttermost. The marine band played. Paper hats of various shapes and sizes and red, white and blue aprons for the ladies were provided, while serpentine, confetti and tin horns added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Governor Gilmer and Mrs. Gilmer received at Government House on New Year's day. The officers and ladies of the station, the American civil population and a large number of prominent natives from different parts of the island attended. The officers and ladies of the station attended a bridge party at Government House on the evening of Dec. 26. Six tables were made up. The winners were Major John R. Henley, Mrs. Jones, Capt. Evans O. Ames, Captain Browne and Lieutenants Guinan and Cohen.

On Dec. 28 Governor and Mrs. Gilmer were dinner guests of Major John R. Henley and Mrs. Henley.

Capt. Benjamin D. Knapp and Mrs. Knapp gave an informal dinner party on Jan. 3. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, Capt. Donald R. Fox and Mrs. Fox, Lieut. James W. Ridgway and Mrs. Ridgway, and Mr. and Mrs. Quill.

Major and Mrs. John R. Henley entertained at dinner on Jan. 9 for Governor and Mrs. Gilmer and Capt. O. P. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Lieut. David L. Cohen and Mrs. Cohen were hosts at a dinner-bridge party on Dec. 21. Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. Guinan were guests at dinner, while Capt. and Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Ames came in later to complete the tables for bridge.

Among the departures for the States by the U.S.A.T. Thomas on Dec. 27 was Lieut. Edward Selby, U.S.M.C.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 925-7.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Baxter, O.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. L. A. Nickerson to Watertown, Mass.; Major H. G. Martin to Waco, Texas, as C.O. of 135d Ord. Depot Co., and assistant to the armament officer, San Antonio armament district, relieving 1st Lieut. T. G. Bolton; Capt. J. P. Harris to Tullytown, Pa.; Capt. D. L. Curtis to Camp Custer, Mich., with 110th Ordnance Depot; 1st Lieut. R. W. Martindale to Chicago, Ill. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Major J. McLaren to Fayetteville, N.C.; Camp Bray, as C.O. of 141st Ord. Depot Co.; Capt. F. W. Duryea to Chicago, Ill.; Capt. J. E. Avery to Washington, D.C.; Capt. T. S. Orr to Fort Clinton, Ohio, Erie Proving Ground; 2d Lieut. H. Geist to Fort Hancock, N.J.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Cole to Pedricktown, N.J. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major F. J. Miller, O.D., to Chief of Ordnance for discharge. (Feb. 20, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major C. Wahl to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Pratt to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. R. J. McMurray to Camp Knox, Stithon, Ky., Godman Field. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. Fitzmaurice

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Ample Security—Superior Service

to Washington; Major S. B. Akin to Camp Jessup, Ga.; Capt. H. M. Wilson to New Orleans, La.; Capt. F. L. Gerlach to New York city, N.Y. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Officers of S.C. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. H. G. Camplin and 1st Lieut. F. M. Amerman. (Feb. 20, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. H. McCammon to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. B. Inglis to Dayton, Ohio; Capt. P. P. Robinson to Boston, Mass. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Major V. M. Dumas, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Johnson, Air Ser. (Production), to New York, N.Y., and report by wire to director of Aircraft Production, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. H. K. Gibson, Air Ser., to the Chief of the Air Service, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. F. E. Shnyder, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School, as instructor. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of 1st Lieut. G. H. Carruth, Cav., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. R. McK. Harrington, Cav., to Washington for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 2d Lieuts. J. W. Middendorf, Jr., and F. M. Friar, Cav., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. V. Carter, Cav., is detailed in The A.G.D. and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Col. W. D. Chitty, Cav., to Washington, Motor Transport Corps, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Major F. G. Ringland, Cav., from duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Cavalry Officers' School for duty as instructor. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major D. G. Morrisett, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas,

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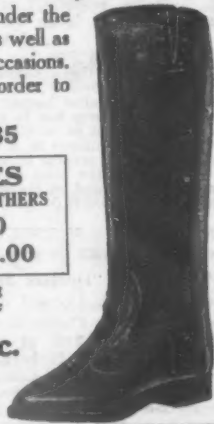
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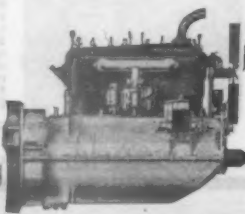
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for duty as instructor. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. F. G. Ringland, Cav. (now on duty with 57th Machine Gun Batn.), is made permanent. (Feb. 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Provisional appointment in Regular Army of Capt. B. E. Carter, 12th F.A., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. G. Kirkwood is detailed as professor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Major H. W. T. Egin will repair to Washington; Capt. E. A. O'Hair to Camp Knox, Ky., with 81st F.A. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. S. Duncombe, jr., F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 19, War D.)
Major W. F. Rike, F.A., to base hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, for further treatment. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Major G. R. Rede, F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers relieved from duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and assigned to the regiments specified after their names and will join: Capt. R. W. McClure, 9th Field Art.; T. McCormick, 2d F.A., and E. N. Schjerve, 2d F.A.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Barrigar, 83d F.A.; M. Harris, 9th F.A.; C. B. Leinbach, 83d F.A., and M. M. Montgomery, 14th F.A.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Bell, 2d F.A.; S. W. Brooks, 2d F.A.; R. Don, jr., F.A.; C. G. Filiau, 2d F.A.; M. V. Gannon, 2d F.A.; C. R. Havinghurst, 83d F.A.; W. E. Hislop, 83d F.A.; F. E. L. Killen, 83d F.A.; M. B. S. McFadden, 2d F.A.; J. O. Markland, 83d F.A.; R. L. Marshall, 83d F.A.; E. W. Packer, 2d F.A.; E. G. Schwartz, 2d F.A.; J. H. Winston, 83d F.A. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to 20th F.A. Brigade and to Camp Taylor, Ky., as student officers at F.A. Central Officers' Training School: Second Lieut. E. N. Smith, H. F. Reams, O. Runde, S. W. Sprunge, F. M. Sturgeon, M. S. Tanner, R. H. Terry, E. S. Walne, G. Walker, C. K. Warner, R. C. West, H. H. Wright, V. Yarbrough and E. F. Seagrave. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. A. Carrigan, jr., W. Lloyd-Smith and 2d Lieut. N. Noyes, F.A., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Hand, F.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Manthey, F.A., about Feb. 22, 1919, to France and turn over the confidential dispatches and material he is carrying, receive the confidential dispatches and material for the United States and return at once to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Major G. G. Bacon, F.A., will proceed from Cambridge, Mass., to Boston, Mass., and report in person to commanding general, Northeastern Dept., for discharge from the Service. (Feb. 20, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. W. P. Wilson, C.A.C., to Washington. (Feb. 19, War D.)
The following C.A.C. officers at Camp Lewis, Wash., are relieved from present assignment and will report at coast defenses indicated for duty: Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.—Capt. L. J. Bowler, J. Surbridge and 2d Lieut. W. P. Race. Coast Defenses of the Columbia, Fort Stevens, Ore.—First Lieut. W. W. Leavy. (Feb. 18, War D.)
Capt. C. H. Tenney, C.A.C., to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Capt. E. R. Bowden, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty: Coast Defenses of Baltimore, Fort Howard, Md.—First Lieut. A. B. Bruce. Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va.—First Lieut. J. D. Jones, A. E. Moody and J. O. Vickery. Coast Defenses of Southern New York, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.—Major B. S. Du Bois and Capt. H. F. Grimm, jr. (Feb. 20, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. M. Vigneron, 2d Lieut. W. H. Bouman and S. Rayne, C.A.C., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. H. C. Barnes, now commanding the 68th Regiment, C.A.C., at Camp Mills, N.Y., is relieved from present assignment and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va.; Lieut. Col. W. S. Dowd to Fort Stevens, Ore.; Coast Defenses of the Columbia; Major H. J. Hatch to Fort Worden, Wash. (Feb. 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

7TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. R. G. Tindall, 7th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

9TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. F. C. Foley, 9th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

16TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. A. F. Kingman, 16th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

21ST—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. R. W. Nix, jr., 21st Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

22D—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. A. B. Stewart, 22d Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

23D—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. F. H. Hall, 23d Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. W. A. Burreas, 23d Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

38TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. R. B. Moore, 38th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

55TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. N. Dalton, 55th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

56TH—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. J. McConville, 56th Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

61ST—Provisional appointment in the Regular Army of Capt. J. F. Ehler, 61st Inf., is made permanent. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of Capt. S. E. Brett, R. O. Van Vleet, jr., and P. W. Mapes, Inf., are made permanent. (Feb. 17, War D.)

Officers, Inf., detailed for duty with the Infantry Officers' School, Camp Lee, Va.: 1st Lieut. J. M. Anderson, R. T. Hecketaweiler, J. E. McElroy. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. M. N. Falls is detailed as professor at Los Angeles Public High Schools, Los Angeles, Cal.; Col. O. H. Barth from Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Lee, Va., to duty with the 62d Inf.; Col. O. D. Palmer to following camps, in the order named, for temporary duty, and upon completion to Camp MacArthur, Tex.; Camp Greene, N.C.; Camp Wadsworth, S.C.; Camp McClellan, Ala.; Camp Benuregard, La.; Camp Logan, Texas; Major J. D. Miley to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major M. Font, Inf., is detailed as professor at College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez, P.R.; Major O. M. Dickenson to Minneapolis; Major F. Kerrick is detailed as professor at Louisville Public High Schools, Louisville, Ky.; Major I. H. Engleman is detailed as professor at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio; Major A. M. Ellis is detailed as professor at St. Joseph High Schools, St. Joseph, Mo.; Capt. J. W. Kelly to Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street, New York, N.Y. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Capt. L. Kosak, Inf., to General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill., further observation and treatment. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. Hawkins, A. A. Weiskopf, 2d Lieut. D. H. Ripley and P. L. Menefee, Inf., as officers of the Army are accepted. (Feb. 18, War D.)

Major H. G. Ball, Inf., is detailed as an instructor in the Infantry Officers' School, Camp Lee, Va. (Feb. 19, War D.)
Major M. S. Murray, Inf., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)

(Continued on page 942.)

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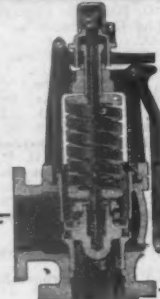
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Infantry, Unassigned—Continued from page 941.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. K. Barham, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 9, War D.)
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. W. Twyman to Camp Stuart, Va., 12th Inf.; Major J. R. N. Weaver to Washington, D.C.; Major C. O. Drake to Chicago, Ill.; Major H. H. Flower to duty with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D.C.; Major D. Palmer is detailed as professor at Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Major A. V. Binegarson to Walla Walla; Capt. S. J. McIntosh to San Francisco, Cal., for disposition; Capt. P. B. Byrum, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. E. E. Major, now at Camp Custer, Mich., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, to 40th Infantry; 1st Lieut. C. O. Burgess to Washington, D.C. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Officers of Inf. to Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty: Capt. A. J. Ballard, H. O. Gray, W. O. Armstrong, C. M. Culp, E. L. Dittmar, 1st Lieuts. M. F. Lindsey, J. H. Helmer, H. I. Lewis. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Capt. C. N. Harris, Inf., to Takoma Park, D.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for observation, treatment and report. (Feb. 20, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. F. T. Allen, M.T.C., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (Feb. 19, War D.)
Capt. R. MacSherry, M.T.C., to Washington to the chief Motor Transport Corps for duty. (Feb. 19, War W.)
Capt. H. M. Thatcher, M.T.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)



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First Lieut. O. M. Chauncey, M.T.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Motor Transport Corps officers to Newport News, Va., for duty: Capt. J. M. Grey, 1st Lieuts. W. I. Gray, J. A. Bushnell. (Feb. 20, War D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. H. D. Truax, Chem. War. Ser., to Camp Lee, Va., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)
Second Lieut. E. J. Kaschenbach, Chem. War. Ser., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 20, War D.)

GENERAL RECRUITING DUTY.

Officers detailed for general recruiting service to place specified after his name: Lieut. Col. S. S. Ross, Aberdeen, S.D.; Col. O. H. Dockery, jr., Albany, N.Y.; E. S. Wright, Atlanta, Ga.; M. D. Cronin, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Myers, Birmingham, Ala.; Major F. B. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; M. K. Barroll, Buffalo, N.Y.; Col. S. B. Arnold, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Shuttlesworth, Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. Col. M. C. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; Col. G. M. Grimes, Dallas, Texas; P. M. Goodrich, Davenport, Iowa; J. O. McArthur, Detroit, Mich.; Lieut. Col. A. A. King, El Paso, Texas; Col. G. B. Pond, Evansville, Ind.; R. McCoy, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lieut. Col. E. Butcher, Greensboro, N.C.; Col. J. B. Kemper, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. F. Gohn, Houston, Texas; P. M. Shaffer, Huntington, W.Va.; Lieut. Col. W. D. Forsyth, Jackson, Miss.; W. J. Buttgenbach, Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. J. W. Barnes, Joplin, Mo.; H. D. Berkeley, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Kent, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. H. Pfeil, Lexington, Ky.; W. S. McBroome, Little Rock, Ark.; A. M. Wetherill, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. W. Castel, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Newman, Nashville, Tenn.; J. A. Irons, Newark, N.J.; W. G. Fleischauer, New Orleans, La. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers detailed for general recruiting service to the place named for duty: Lieut. Col. P. R. Davison to Aberdeen, S.D.; W. Paterson to Albany, N.Y.; Col. B. M. Bailey to Atlanta, Ga.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Bunn to Birmingham, Ala.; Col. J. A. Moore to Buffalo, N.Y.; I. W. Leonard to Chicago, Ill.; T. S. Moorman to Chicago, Ill.; Lieut. Col. T. C. Musgrave to Chicago, Ill.; Major P. H. Hemphill to Cincinnati, Ohio; Lieut. Col. A. Rutherford to Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Connelly to Columbus, Ohio; Col. L. P. Quinn to Dallas, Texas; Lieut. Col. J. E. McDonald to Davenport, Iowa; Major S. B. Buckner, jr., to Denver, Colo.; Lieut. Col. O. G. Palmer to Detroit, Mich.; R. P. Anderson to El Paso, Texas; L. W. Moseley to Evansville, Ind.; J. S. Davis to Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. S. Floyd to Greensboro, N.C.; Major W. E. Shipp to Harrisburg, Pa.; Lieut. Col. E. P. Duval to Houston, Texas; Majors J. R. Finley to Huntington, W.Va.; H. G. Fellows to Indianapolis, Ind.; E. O'Connor to Jackson, Miss.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Townes, jr., to Jacksonville, Fla.; G. W. Fwell to Joplin, Mo.; P. P. Ames to Kansas City, Mo.; Major E. S. Lytle to Knoxville, Tenn.; H. L. Flynn to Lexington, Ky.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Mitchell to Little Rock, Ark.; R. L. Weeks to Los An-

geles, Cal.; E. L. Hooper to Minneapolis, Minn. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers detailed for general recruiting service to the place named for duty: Lieut. Col. J. K. Cowan to Nashville, Tenn.; Col. J. P. Spurr to Newark, N.J.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Winfree to New Orleans, La.; Col. W. B. Cochran to New York city, N.Y.; J. T. Conrad to New York city, N.Y.; J. G. Tyndall to Oklahoma, Okla.; Major O. G. Pits to Omaha, Neb.; Lieut. Col. G. F. Waugh to Peoria, Ill.; R. W. Mearns to Philadelphia, Pa.; E. L. Cox to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Major H. H. Fletcher to Portland, Maine; Lieut. Col. O. R. Bennett to Portland, Ore.; J. McE. Pruy to Providence, R.I.; Major M. B. Bush to Richmond, Va.; Lieut. Col. E. R. Harris to St. Louis, Mo.; Major J. O. R. Schwenck to Salt Lake City, Utah; Major H. H. Dabney to San Francisco, Cal.; Lieut. Col. B. D. Bates to Savannah, Ga.; E. C. Wells to Scranton, Pa.; L. H. Tallaferrro to Seattle, Wash.; Capt. J. O. Peterson to Spokane, Wash.; Majors O. M. Dodson to Springfield, Mass.; J. R. Baxter to Syracuse, N.Y.; A. S. Boyd, jr., to Toledo, Ohio; Col. J. E. Sloan to Wichita, Kas.; Major G. C. Eisey to Boston, Mass. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Retired officers placed on active military duty for general recruiting service at the place specified after his name: Major R. E. Frith, Omaha, Neb.; Col. J. H. Gardner, San Francisco, Cal.

The following assignments of general officers are ordered: Major Gen. H. F. Hodges, now at Camp Sevier, S.O., to the command of Camp Travis, Texas; P. E. Traub, now at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., to the command of Camp Pike, Ark., and W. A. Holbrook, now at Camp Sheridan, Ala., to the command of Camp Grant, Ill.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Heard to the command of Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; F. B. Watson, now at Camp Lewis, Wash., to the command of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. A. Nugent, now at Camp Custer, Mich., to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; J. E. Woodward, now at Camp Devens, Mass., to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; W. F. Martin, now at Camp Dix, N.J., to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; B. T. Simmons, now at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; W. H. Sage, now at Camp Gordon, Ga., to the command of Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; W. J. Glasgow, now at Camp Funston, to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; W. H. Burt, now at Camp Funston, Kas., to the command of the depot brigade at Camp Jackson, S.C.; C. A. Hedekin, now at Camp Lee, Va., to the command of the depot brigade at that camp; S. J. B. Schindel, now at Camp Meade, Md., to the command of that camp. (Feb. 21, War D.)

Officers detailed for general recruiting service to the place specified after his name: Col. W. E. Wilder, New York, N.Y.; R. Smith, Oklahoma, Okla.; E. W. Tanner, Peoria, Ill.; J. A. Gaston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Stahl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; P. Powers, Portland, Ore.; Col. S. A. Kephart, Portland, Ore.; A. D. Raymond, Providence, R.I.; J. McBride, jr., Richmond, Va.; C. C. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Major A. R. Emery, Salt Lake City, Utah; Col. J. E. Wyke, Savannah, Ga.; L. T. Baker, Scranton, Pa.; J. T. Watson, Seattle, Wash.; R. M. Brambilla, Spokane, Wash.; E. Croft, Springfield, Mass.; Lieut. Col. R. R. Wood, Syracuse, N.Y.; Col. O. H. Paine, Toledo, Ohio, and C. E. Ide, Wichita, Kas. (Feb. 21, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Retired officers relieved from college duty and will proceed to their homes: Col. E. W. Hubbard, J. P. Finley, H. J. Goldman, Lieut. Col. B. F. Hardaway, Majors E. T. Winston, E. H. Cooke, Capt. R. Kernan, Philippine Scouts, W. P. J. O'Neill, 1st Lieuts. O. R. Street, H. G. Sharpe. (Feb. 19, War D.)
Capt. F. E. Wilson, retired, from duty to his home. (Feb. 19, War D.)

Retired officers from duty at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his home and from active duty: Lieut. Col. W. R. Harrison, Major S. A. Smoke, Capt. J. W. Blanchard, H. E. Mitchell, H. M. Faies. (Feb. 19, War D.)
Lieut. Col. R. S. Woodson, retired, from duty at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., to home. (Feb. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. R. Bird, retired, is detailed as professor at the University of Porto Rico, Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major H. E. Taylor from present duties at Camp Dix, N.J., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Feb. 18, War D.)
First Lieut. M. G. Farris, M.G. Batlin, now at Camp Sheridan, Ala., to Oteen (Biltmore), N.C., General Hospital No. 19, for further treatment. (Feb. 20, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.'S.

Lieut. Henry L. Mashaw, 82d Inf., pleaded guilty before a G.C.M. held at Camp Kearny, Cal., on Oct. 31, 1918, of having violated the 96th A.W. in that he broke quarantine at the camp on Oct. 9 after having been ordered by the commanding general of the camp not to leave it except on official business. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President commuted the sentence to a reprimand, to be administered by the commanding general of the 16th Division, to be restricted to the limits of the camp or post at which he may be serving for six months, and to the forfeiture of \$50 per month for a like period. (G.C.M.O. 259, War Dept., Dec. 6, 1918.)

HOSTESS HOUSES OF THE Y.W.C.A.

Three new "Hostess Houses" under the auspices of the War Work Council of the Y.W.C.A. have recently been opened, at Camp Morrison, at the marine camp at Quantico, Va., and at the naval base at Hampton Roads, Va.; and it is announced that five additional houses will be opened this month. Mrs. E. M. Townsend, of Oyster Bay, L.I., chairman of the Hostess House committee of the Y.W.C.A., recently returned to headquarters at 600 Lexington avenue, New York city, from visiting eleven Hostess Houses in ten days, more certain than ever of the need of maintaining these houses until the last men leave camp. She said: "If Hostess Houses can help sustain the spirit and courage of men who are restless and dissatisfied by giving them a touch of normal outside life in the midst of what is otherwise an abnormal environment, the work is certainly not trivial or unworthy. Because this is so, they are filling a bigger need now, than during wartime. Camps have fewer visitors now. Mothers know that their sons

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tions for these dances to girls in the nearest towns." One of the demands is for candy. At Camp Jackson the director manages quite a business with sales as high as \$3,000 in one month, according to Mrs. Townsend. Commanding officers, she added, are unanimous in asking that the Y.W.C.A. continue this work, particularly in camps along the coast where men are sent to await demobilization. It will be necessary to continue these houses for some time in certain places such as Camp Hancock, which may be used for returned gassed soldiers.

THE CHATEAU-THIERRY CLUB.

The Chateau-Thierry Club for wounded sailors, soldiers and Marines, is established at No. 31 Beekman place, at the foot of Fiftieth street, New York city, overlooking the East river. There men who have been overseas and who are now well enough to be allowed to leave the hospitals for a few hours each day may find cheerful surroundings and rest. An omnibus conveys the men to and from the hospitals daily. Mr. Harry K. Knapp is president of the organization, with Walter E. Frew vice president. Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest is chairman of the executive committee. Among the members of the board of managers are Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. S. K. de Forest, Mr. D. Crawford Clark and Mr. George M. Woolsey.

CASUALTIES OF THE 369TH.

As an evidence of the gross exaggerations appearing in the daily press concerning the losses of the 369th Infantry, U.S.A., it was stated that "the 369th with the French opened the drive in the Champagne sector on Sept. 26. They went into the battle with 20 officers and 700 men and came out with 7 officers and 150 men." The exact losses of the regiment as officially reported by the War Department up to Jan. 10, were 123 killed, 45 wounded, 3 missing and 1 prisoner; total 172. This is quite a difference from the alleged loss of 563 out of 720.

SECRETARY DANIELS TELEPHONES TO SEA.

From his desk at the Navy Department on Feb. 22 Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a telephonic communication to President Wilson while the steamship George Washington, bringing the Presidential party to Boston, was still 800 miles at sea. A radio message from the ship was received later saying that the Secretary's message had been received. Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Comdr. Stanford C. Hooper, U.S.N., radio expert of that bureau, conducted the experiment.

It must be obvious from the statements issued by Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, that the vital mistake was committed in the Argonne of not making Gen-

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said a sailor boy.

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eral Traub, then in command of the 35th Division, a Y.M.C.A. worker to distribute chocolates and cigarettes and creating a major general of Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, to direct the operations on the battlefield.—The New York World.

"Private Blank," said the colonel severely, reprimanding a doughboy for a minor breach of military regulations, "What would you do if I should tell you that you were to be shot at sunrise?" "Gosh, colonel," replied the Yank, watching the shadow of a grin steal over his officer's face, "I'd sure pray for a cloudy day."—Indianapolis Star.

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